THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. VIII—No. 143 PHILADELPHIA, MONDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1867. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

FIRST EDITION

INTERESTING FROM EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

The Roman Question Congress Abandoned.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FRANCE.

The Roman Conference Plan a Failure—The Great Powers Refuse to Attend.

PARIS, Dec. 14—Evening.—It has been definitely ascertained that the Europeon Conference plan proposed by the Emperor Napoleon on the Roman question has failed. The assemblage was to have taken place in Munich on the 9th instant, but some difficulty was experienced in the diplomatic correspondence before the day arrived. Paris was then spoken of as the place of meeting; the form of representation was changed, but the same day adhered to.

Subsequently, after the delivery of a speech by the French Minister, Rouher, to the Legislature on the subject of the relations between Rome and Italy, in which he declared that Italy "could never go to Rome by force," the hesitancy of the powers assumed the form of open objection on the ground of inutility.

It has been ascertained to-day that the Conference or Congress will not assemble, as all the great powers have positively refused to attend.

THE CORPS LEGISLATIF.

Jules Favre on the Roman Question.

In the sitting of the Legislatif Corps, on the 2d instant, M. Jules Favre submitted his interpellation on the Roman question. He hoped that the Legislative body would express its disapproval of the expedition to Rome for four reasons:—The expedition was contrary to the principles of right, and compromised the interests of France; it was especially detrimental to the cause it wished to serve; it placed France in a series of complications, out of which it was only possible to escape by committing an error or by provoking legitimate discontent.

M. Jules Favre reproached the Government with acting without consulting the Legislatif Corps. It was the duty of the Chamber to provide for the consequences of accomplished facts. M. Jules Favre then entered into a long historical narrative of the facts which preceded the expedition. He did not admit that the French Government was forced to consider itself bound by the Convention of the 15th of September, when so many violations of other treaties had been accepted without a protest. He regretted that the Government which had expressed to the Senate its sympathy for Italian unity should not have sought an amicable arrangement with Italy.

M. Jules Favre regarded the proposed Conference as a chimera. A conference would necessarily be animated by the spirit of modern ideas, and the only result would be humiliation to the Papacy. M. Jules Favre concluded his speech by saying that the French Government had had the Encyclical torn to pieces by the Council of State, but had picked up the fragments to make cartridges for its Chassepot rifles.

Clerkenwell Prison.

Clerkenwell Prison, which the Fenians have attempted to blow up, is situated in Clerkenwell, one of the most populous parishes of London. It is a brick building, surrounded by a wall some twenty feet high, with an entrance in the centre, approached by a wide drive some fifty feet deep from the outer wall. The houses facing the front of the prison are not more than forty feet distant, and are inhabited by the working classes, many being journeymen watchmakers or jewellers. Clerkenwell for many years has been noted for the vast numbers of artificers devoted specially to these trades residing within its limits. The back of the jail overlooks Cold Bath Fields—or what used to be the name before they were built up—celebrated as the chosen spot for radical meetings in the time of Thistlewood, "Radical Hunt," and others, in later days conspicuous as radical leaders, several of whom afterwards had to suffer within the prison walls for acts committed within a few feet outside of them.

If the front wall was the place where the Fenians made the attempt (and it must have been there or at the back, as residences stand close to the wall at each end), the opposite residences could not but be heavy sufferers by the explosion. They consisted of ordinary brick houses, not at any time too strong, built for and occupied by working people. They were three stories high, and crowded with occupants, each story having at least one family, and sometimes more. If twenty houses (as the telegram informs us) were destroyed, the number of killed and wounded is more likely to be over than under the figures reported.

The Interest on Government Loans.

Secretary McCulloch has received from Mr. Jeffries, Register of the Treasury, an official document showing the amount of money that will be required to pay the interest on the various Government loans. The following is his statement:—

INTEREST ON THE PUBLIC DEBT.

On loan of 1847	$206,860
" 1848	23*,867
" 1858	500,000
" 1860	175,850
" 1861	552,450
" 1861 (Oregon war debt)	28,356
" July 17, 1861	5,679,494
" February 25, 1862	30,886,296
" March 3, 1863	2,250,000
" March 3, 1864	4,292,081
" March 3, 1864	232,950
" June 30, 1864	7,593,673
" June 30, 1865	11,785,638
" March 3, 1865 (consol.)	9,800,498
" March 3, 1867 (consol.)	8,495,279
On the Pacific Railroad stock	858,060
On compound interest notes	14,000,000
On three-year 7·30 Treasury notes	22,100,000

British Agricultural Returns for 1867.

The statistical department of the British Board of Trade has just issued its report of the aggregate agricultural returns for Great Britain in 1867. By this report, while there appears to have been a gratifying increase in the amount of land devoted to some species of grain since last year, there being a difference in favor of 1867 of 20,804 acres in corn over 1866; on the other hand, there is a diminution in the area devoted to wheat of 14,259 acres. The number of cattle has increased from 4,785,836 in 1866 to 4,996,960 in 1867. In sheep the increase has been still greater, the returns for the present year being 28,990,889, against 22,048,512 for 1866. This unusual increase is accounted for by the fact that the returns in 1866 were made for the purpose of the cattle plague inquiry, at a date preceding the lambing season in some parts of Great Britain.

Ole Bull Returned to the United States.

Ole Bull arrived in New York in the steamship Russia on Wednesday. He is at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, and will leave early in the week for Chicago. It is his intention to return to this city in a couple of months, and take up his violin again for a few concerts. During the last ten years he has been playing in the great capitals of Europe, with the same success as in former years. In St. Petersburg, especially, he has reawakened great enthusiasm.

It is said he has even increased in fervor and imagination, and is still studying new surprises in finish and execution.—*N. Y. Evening Post, 14th.*

LATEST BY THE GULF CABLE.

Interesting from Venezuela, Hayti, and Curacoa.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

VENEZUELA.

Insurgents Disbanding—Illness of President Falcon.

HAVANA, Dec. 14, via Lake City, Dec. 15.—We have news from Laguayra to the 22d of November. The reports of fresh disturbances in Guiria are contradicted. General Colima announced that the insurrectionists were disbanding, and that the province was fast becoming tranquillized. Marshal Falcon was sick at his country seat, where he had gone to gain some relaxation from his political labors.

CURACOA.

Arrival of Arms, Supposed to be for a Raid on Venezuela.

HAVANA, Dec. 14, via Lake City, Dec. 15.—Intelligence received from Curacoa reports the arrival there of the schooner Tinico from St. Thomas with arms and ammunition. The report does not state for whose account this war material was shipped, but the supposition is that a new raid by the partisans of Paez is in contemplation.

HAYTI.

Salnave Preparing for War—A Revolution Begun—Six Millions of Counterfeit Money in Circulation.

HAVANA, Dec. 14, via Lake City, Dec. 15.—President Salnave left the capital for Gonaives aboard the corvette Sylvan Nov. 20. His object is stated to be the inspection of the powder magazines at that place, and see to having them filled and all warlike material stored there put in readiness for any emergency.

Universal discontent reigned in the capital, and foreigners were filled with alarm at the prospect of affairs. Passengers just arrived from there report that a revolution had commenced. Six millions of counterfeit Haytien paper dollars were reported in circulation throughout the republic. Some reports accuse President Salnave of having had a hand in their emission. Senor Aquiles Pettiferrandi has been appointed Haytien Consul at New York.

TERRIFIC CONFLAGRATION IN PITTSBURG.

Great Western Gun Works Destroyed—Rapid and Fatal Discharge of Firearms—One Man Killed, Others Injured—The Explosion of Cartridges—Wallace's Flour Store and Colvile's Marble Works Burned.

This morning after 12 o'clock a fire broke out in the Great Western Gun Works, situated on the corner of Wayne and Penn streets, in the Fourth Ward, resulting in the entire destruction of the gun works, the flour store of D. Wallace, fronting on Penn street, and the marble works of R. A. Colville, fronting on Wayne street.

The flames were first discovered issuing from the corner of the gun works, on Penn and Wayne streets. The watchman immediately sounded an alarm from Box 32, but for some reason the big bell did not strike. The alarm was given to the engine houses, however, and the firemen were promptly on hand; but before the engines could arrive at the scene of the fire, the building was wrapped in flames.

Immediately in the rear of the office of the gun works was stored a large amount of Government ammunition. This storehouse ran parallel to Penn street. It is stated that a large number of loaded guns were stored in the works and this Government depot. The fire soon reached these, and a terrific explosion followed. The loaded guns were discharged in every direction, endangering the lives of the firemen and large numbers of spectators, who flocked to the scene of the fire. Antoine Keck, a boy fifteen years of age, who was standing on the steps of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne, and Chicago Railroad building opposite, was shot through the neck and mortally wounded; he was immediately carried to his father's hotel on Liberty street, opposite the Union Depot Hotel.

Conductor Browning, of the Pennsylvania Railroad, had his knee shattered, and was taken to the Union Hotel. He resides in New Brighton. His injuries, although severe, are not considered dangerous.

A man named Dixon, and several others whose names could not be ascertained, were reported as having been injured.

The buildings in the vicinity of the Gun Works were riddled with bullets; a large number of the windows in the Fort Wayne building were broken, some of the bullets entering the telegraph office and taking the operator by surprise. The outside of the building was covered with bullet marks. The wholesale furniture establishment of C. A. Klopter & Co., on Wayne street, opposite the burning building, was marked with bullets, the balls principally passing over the heads of the crowd below, and whistling in a manner not at all agreeable. The rear windows of the adjoining stores on Liberty street were also riddled by bullets.

The flames soon extended to the flour and feed store of D. Wallace, and consumed the contents. Two horses stabled in the rear are reported as having been burned. The loss of Mr. Wallace we were unable to learn, but it is probably not very heavy.

The marble shop of Peter C. Reniers, on Penn street, was next burned, and considerable marble work was destroyed. The marble works of R. A. Colville, Esq., on Wayne street, were also totally destroyed. His works contained several fine monuments, which were nearly completed.

Owing to the lateness of the hour, it was impossible to ascertain with any degree of accuracy the loss of J. H. Johnston, the proprietor of the Great Western Gun Works, or of any of the other sufferers. The loss to the Government on the property destroyed will be heavy.

The firemen deserve great credit for their intrepidity in facing the bullets, which were flying about as thick as hail. The extreme cold weather was also against them, as the water was formed into ice all about them.

The building destroyed this morning, which had a front on Penn street of one hundred and fifty feet and a front of one hundred feet on Wayne street, was erected in the summer of 1864, the old warehouse which, for many years, had occupied the ground, having been destroyed by fire on the morning of April 22d of that year. The warehouse was then in the occupancy of Mr. D. Wallace, who lost heavily, and among the sufferers then, as now, were Peter C. Reniers and Robert A. Colville, marble cutters. Mr. Wallace, we believe, had a lease of the property, which belongs to the heirs of Dr. Hartford.—*Pittsburg Commercial of Saturday.*

REPORTED SHOOTING AFFRAY.

George Davenport, the Actor, Reported to Have Shot Charles Backus, a Negro Minstrel.

A rumor gained general credence throughout the city last night, but all the drilling of policemen by reporters could not bring out any facts in the case, and there is considerable mystery attending it. It is stated that yesterday evening, between 5 and 6 o'clock, George Cook, the actor (who appears on the bills as George Davenport), shot at Charles Backus, a negro minstrel, in Broadway, between Prince and Houston streets. As to whether Backus was hit or not there are different stories. It is alleged that the cause of the affray was an intimacy which is said to exists between Backus and Davenport's wife—the well-known actress, Kate Newton.—*N. Y. Sunday News.*

OBITUARY.

A. H. Davenport, the Actor.

A telegram from New Orleans brings the intelligence of the death in that city of Mr. A. H. Davenport, more generally known as "Dolly" Davenport. Mr. Davenport has been long a favorite upon the New York stage, and has been identified with the metropolitan drama for many years. His last appearance in this city was in *Under the Gaslight*, at the New York Theatre. About six weeks ago he left New York for New Orleans with a company for the Varieties. He was then suffering under pulmonary consumption, to which, probably, he was at length obliged to succumb.—*N. Y. Herald.*

Robert Acheson Alexander.

The death of this well-known patron of the turf and breeder of blooded stock occurred a short time since on his vast and splendid domain in Woodford county, Kentucky. Colonel Alexander was perhaps the most extensive breeder of fine horses, cattle, and sheep in the United States. He was the proprietor of an immense estate in Kentucky, furnished with splendid barns and stables, and supporting the largest stud in all the country. A gentleman of liberal culture and enjoying a princely income, he devoted his latter days to the realization of his favorite idea of producing in America a race of horses that should rival, if not eclipse, the finest in the world. In 1857 he imported the celebrated stallion Scythian, winner of the Chester cup, and well known on the English turf. He afterwards purchased of Mr. Ten Broeck the blind but incomparable Lexington, from whom has descended a magnificent progeny, such as Norfolk, Asteroid, Kentucky, Lightning, and Idlewild, a line of worthies that amply justified his judgment and sagacity in selecting this American horse from the best in the English studs which were offered for sale. To Colonel Alexander more than to any other man is the country indebted for the splendid specimens of running horses, roadsters, and fine cattle and sheep which are such prominent features on gentlemen's estates throughout the country. He gave an impetus to the business of fine stock-growing that has had the happiest effects. Mr. Alexander was born in Kentucky in 1819; was educated in Europe, and there inherited a vast property and a baronetcy from his uncle, in Lanarkshire, Scotland. He spent many years in England and on the Continent, but becoming tired of European life, he returned and purchased of his brother the homestead in Woodford, Ky., where he has spent the balance of his days, frequently, however, making trips to Europe, where he was as well known at the Derby or the Longchamps as at New Orleans, Saratoga, or Long Island. In personal appearance he was a man of medium height, slightly stooping, with a spare form, thin face, cold, unsteady eye, thin, prominent nose, and an expression of countenance frigid and calculating. He died very wealthy. The good results flowing from his earnest efforts to improve the blood of the noblest of beasts will be felt for some time to come, while his memory will be cherished by a wide circle of friends.—*N. Y. Herald.*

Mrs. Louise Morris Eustis.

On Friday last a cable despatch brought to this city the sad intelligence of the death of Mrs. Louise Morris Eustis, the wife of George Eustis, of Louisiana, and only daughter of our esteemed fellow-citizen, W. W. Corcoran. Mrs. Eustis was well known and greatly admired as one of the belles of Washington a few years ago. Her marriage with Mr. Eustis, an elegant and dashing Representative from Louisiana, was an event that will long be remembered in the fashionable world of this District. Since her marriage she has resided principally abroad. Young, amiable, and intelligent, and admirably fitted to adorn society, she was some time ago smitten with consumption, from which, with patient suffering, she slowly declined, until her death, on Wednesday last, at Cannes, in France. Her grief-stricken father had been already summoned, and was present at the time of her death. Mrs. Eustis was the granddaughter of Commodore Morris, United States Navy, and extensively connected in this city. She leaves three young children. Her untimely death will be mourned by a large circle of friends and acquaintances, who hoped soon to greet her again in their midst.—*Washington Intelligencer, Dec. 9.*

ILLINOIS.

Mob Law in Madison County—The Negro Murderer of the Pepys Family at Alton Hanged by a Mob—An Exciting Contest for the Possession of the Negro.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 14.—The negro, Marshall, already reported arrested for participation in the horrible double murder near Alton, has confessed the crime, but charged that the fatal blow was struck by his accomplice, who is as yet at large. The object was plunder, and they killed the German, Pepys, because he threatened to defeat their plans.

On the return of the constable to Venice, the nearest town, yesterday, the populace tried to seize Marshall to hang him. They lassoed him and tried to draw him to a tree. His own and the constable's exertions prevented success. By dint of threats and hard pushing the constable managed to reach the side of the trembling wretch, whom he pushed up stairs to the hall over Robinson's store, threatening any one who attempted to follow him with instant death. Having locked himself and the negro in, he sent for Squire Robinson, who addressed the angry crowd, pointing out to them the enormity of the offense were they to wrest the victim from the hands of the law and sacrifice him upon the altar of unreasoning vengeance. This had the effect to quiet the clamors of the crowd for a while.

About 6 o'clock the mob gathered again and demanded the prisoner. Constable Byrne refused to deliver him. They then assaulted the door. Byrne warned them that if they did not desist he would fire upon them. They paid no attention to his warning, and he fired one shot through the door, which caused them to suspend operations. From the groans that followed this shot he is satisfied that it took effect upon some one of the mob. A silence of about ten minutes followed, broken only by the whisperings of the mob outside, and the attack on the door was again resumed, and after Mr. Byrne had emptied five of the barrels of his pistol through the door it was bursted in; he was knocked down and trampled upon; the negro was taken out by the mob, fastened to the rear end of a wagon, taken from the town to a convenient spot, and hanged.

LOUISIANA AND TEXAS.

Election for a State Convention in Texas—Terrible Destitution in Louisiana—Serious Disturbances Feared.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 14.—Texas is to have a State Reconstruction Convention. General Hancock will issue the order at once, and the election will take place in about sixty days. Terrible distress prevails throughout Louisiana. Reports have been received at headquarters of three thousand whites and four thousand negroes at the point of starvation. General Hancock will ask for a Congressional appropriation for their relief. Serious disturbances are feared.

Children Eaten by Wolves in Canada—A Religious Crusade in Defense of the Pope.

MONTREAL, Dec. 14.—Two children were seized and eaten by wolves at Saint Malachie on Thursday. The mother of the children had a narrow escape from sharing the same horrible fate. The little ones were in the woods cutting branches from the trees, perhaps for fire wood, at the time.

There is a regular religious crusade in progress here, so animated has the system of volunteering for the Pope's army in Rome become.

—The Bank of Salem, at Salem, one of the free banks of Indiana, has redeemed $2900 more of its notes than it ever issued.

SECOND EDITION

FROM WASHINGTON TO-DAY.

The Case of Mr. Cooper in the Senate.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.

The action of the Senate Finance Committee, in agreeing to report adversely upon the nomination of Hon. Edmund Cooper, of Tennessee, as Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, is understood to be due to the influence of the Republican delegation in the House from that State, who strongly oppose him on political grounds. Mr. Cooper is supported by both Senators from Tennessee, Messrs. Patterson and Fowler, the former a conservative and the latter a radical, and when the case comes before the Senate for action, there is some probability that he may be confirmed in spite of the adverse report of the Committee.

FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

The Weather and Its Pleasures and Inconveniences.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

BALTIMORE, Dec. 16.—The weather continues cold, and business is much interrupted. Steamers and other vessels encountered difficulties going out and coming in from ice in the harbor. Since Saturday snow fell to an additional six inches. The sleighing is excellent, and thousands are enjoying it, whilst as many poor people are suffering from the cold and the want of the ordinary necessaries of life and employment.

Thieves and pickpockets are unusually active, desperate, and increasing in numbers.

From California.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 14.—The Democratic Legislative caucus has adjourned until Monday night without making any nomination. Governor Haight is urged to accept the nomination for United States Senator.

From St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 16.—The rectifying establishment of J. H. Garnhart was seized by the Government officers on Saturday, for receiving distilled spirits on which no tax had been paid.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Dec. 16.—Stocks strong. Chicago and Rock Island, 97¾; Reading, 94⅞; Canton Company, 46; Erie Railroad, 71⅞; Cleveland and Toledo, 103⅛; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 86⅞; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 94⅞; Michigan Central, 111; Michigan Southern, 82⅞; New York Central, 117⅞; Illinois Central, 132⅞; Cumberland preferred, 128; Missouri 6s, 97; Hudson River, 133¼; U. S. Five-twenties, 1862, 107¾; do. 1864, 104½; do. 1865, 104⅞; Ten-forties, 100⅞; Seven-thirties, 104⅞. Gold, 134⅞. Money, 6@7 per cent. Exchange unchanged.

NEW YORK, Dec. 16.—Cotton quiet at 15⅝@15⅞c. Flour firmer; sales of 8500 barrels—State, $8·55@10·75. Ohio, $9·30@13; Western, $8·55@12·20; Southern, $10·25@14·30; California, $12·25@13·50. Wheat firm and 1@2c. higher; sales of 7500 bushels Spring at $2·39. Corn firm and 1c. higher. Barley firm. Oats steady; sales of 21,000 bushels Western at 86@86c. Beef quiet. Pork dull; mess, $21·10. Lard dull. Whisky quiet.

ANOTHER TRAGEDY.

A Broken-Hearted Mother Attempts the Murder of Herself and Children.

It is not often that the pen has to deal with a theme at once so tender and so tragic, as that which it finds in what we have now to relate. The summer visitors of Rockaway, Long Branch, and other watering places, will probably remember a family of four attractive children, who, during the warmer seasons, were wont to pay flying visits to the seashore and delight the guests with the exhibition of their artistic gifts. These children were named respectively Daniel, Grace, Marcella, and William Boone, Daniel being 13, Grace 12, Marcella 10, and William 9. They were all genteel, sweet-mannered, and well-bred; Daniel's features were singularly intelligent.

His declamatory powers were extraordinary; and when he recited from Shakespeare, his young face became beautiful with a precocious comprehension of the author's meaning. The little girls sang sweetly, and were very much caressed. Even indifferent people pitied and petted these fatherless little ones, singing and reciting their way from city to city, and from shore to shore. No wonder people looked upon them with interest. They were the brothers and sisters of the distinguished Boone children, who some years ago flashed in triumph through the United States, evoking admiration from the most critical audiences and most caustic pens. When away from New York, the field of action for Daniel and Grace, and Marcella and William, was the wide world; when in New York they lived with their mother, at No. 29 Amity place.

Early yesterday morning some of the other residents at that number in Amity street heard suspicious sounds in the room occupied by Mrs. Boone and her children. The utterances were not screams, nor cries, nor oft-repeated moans. They resembled rather those obscure wails, and choking gasps, and inarticulate murmurs, which bubble up from the spent bosom, when consciousness is almost gone and life all but extinct. The lodgers, apprehensive that all was not well, immediately gave information to Policeman Ray, and that officer entered the house, ascended to the upper stories, and broke open the door upon a spectacle before which those who beheld it sickened and shuddered.

The mother and her children, in all the hideousness of death, lay stretched on the floor. A friend spoke to them, they answered not; touched them, they felt not; opened their tight shut lids, they saw not. A pungent and acrid perfume pervaded the room and floated from the lips alike of mother and children. It was the odor of laudanum. Even while restoratives were being sought the victims involuntarily closed their lids, and sank deeper into the sleep of death. Two physicians were hastily summoned, and these poor, unhappy beings were soon partially relieved.

With returning consciousness recurred the stinging sense of all that misery which the poor mother had hoped to escape, and Mrs. Boone, in all the anguish of a bruised and broken spirit, confessed that, distrustful of Providence, and weary of life, she had administered poison to her children and to herself. She had battled long with the temptation to perpetrate this awful crime. She had rejoiced in the beauty of her children's talents, and in their love for her; she had trembled for their safety and prayed for their success when they were away from her, among the allurements of a treacherous world; when hope after hope had been wrested away, she had clung to the fragments which she fancied still in view; and at length her heart, brimming with experiences inexpressibly bitter—her husband dead, her children pining beneath her eyes, with no prospect held out to her but that of slow starvation, she had yielded to the impulse of a moment of desperation, and dared the attempt of sending to God her own and her children's souls before their time. The family was at once removed to Bellevue Hospital. Late last evening the children were improving, but Mrs. Boone was still considered in a dangerous condition. One relieving picture in this sad history of destitution is the love of these children for their mother. On many a cold, winter night they might be seen on one of the ferry-boats, singing songs of happiness with lips quivering with misery. A short time ago they were engaged by Mr. Barnum. The eldest boy's efforts and exploits are truly touching.

Many a solitary tour has this affectionate child made through the Eastern and Western States, with absolutely no one to depend upon but himself, but always returning in due time and giving the proceeds of his exhibitions to his mother. On one occasion he went alone as far as St. Louis, Missouri, and St. Paul, Minnesota. Of late, however, he has not been so successful as usual: and perhaps the despondency to which the child gave vent reacted upon the sensitive nature of his helpless mother. He was almost the entire support of the family, and when that support was wrenched away, the hapless mother looked upon her children and shuddered, and looked on the far son—and resolved! A despatch from Bellevue Hospital at midnight pronounced the family out of danger.—*N. Y. Tribune of to day.*

Soyer's Christmas Pudding.

This receipt, if closely followed, would, at this festive season of the year, save tons of fruit and other expensive ingredients, which are partly wasted for the want of knowing how to turn them to the best advantage. This pudding will be found sufficient for eight persons after a Christmas dinner. Carefully prepare the following previous to mixing the pudding:—Four ounces of stoned raisins, four ounces of sultanas, half a pound of well-cleaned currants, half a pound of beef suet, chopped fine, two ounces of powdered white sugar, four ounces of flour, half a pound of bread-crumbs, twelve bitter almonds blanched, chopped small, half a nutmeg, grated, two ounces of candied citron, the peel of half a small lemon, chopped fine, separately, put in a basin, break over four eggs, and add half a gill of brandy. Mix these all well the evening before wanted, cover over till the morning; and when all is prepared, add half a gill of milk, again well stir your pudding; slightly butter a cloth, sprinkle a little flour over, put it in a basin, pour in the mixture, tie your cloth in the usual way, not too tight; put in half a gallon of boiling water; add more now and then if required; let it simmer two hours and thirty minutes, turn out of cloth, and serve on a hot dish.

Serve plain, if preferred, or with the sauce only. After which, when at the dining-room door, pour round a gill of either brandy or rum, which set on fire with a piece of paper; place the dish on the table, let it burn half a minute, and pour over it a sauce, made as follows—half a pint of ordinary plain melted butter, rather thick, add to it two teaspoonfuls of sugar, the juice of half a lemon, and a pat of butter; stir quick, pour over your pudding when very hot. In the event of some of the ingredients, such as almonds, candied orange, or lemon peel not being obtainable in some country places, the pudding will still be good, although not so delicate in flavor.

—Two of the cars for the street railway in Augusta, Ga., have reached that city. Regular trips will be made about the 10th instant.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Monday, Dec. 16, 1867.

There was rather more disposition to operate in stocks this morning, and prices were steady. Government bonds were firmly held. '65 5-20s sold at 105, no change; 100¼ was bid for 10-40s; 111⅛ for 6s of 1881; 104⅞ for June 7·30s; 107⅛ for '62 5-20s; 104⅛ for '64 5-20s; and 107⅜ for July, '65, 5-20s. City loans were unchanged; the new issue sold at 99, and old do. at 95½.

Railroad shares, as we have noticed for some time past, continue the most active on the list. Reading sold at 47⅛@47 56-100, no change; Pennsylvania Railroad at 49⅞, no change; Camden and Amboy at 126½, an advance of ⅛; Lehigh Valley at 50⅜, no change; Philadelphia and Erie at 28, no change; and Catawissa preferred at 23⅛@23⅜, a slight advance.

City Passenger Railroad shares were firmly held. Green and Coates sold at 30, no change. 73 was bid for Second and Third; 66 for Tenth and Eleventh; 44 for Chesnut and Walnut; 64 for West Philadelphia and 11½ for Hestonville.

Bank shares continue in good demand for investment at full prices. 52 was bid for Commercial; 29½ for Mechanics'; 55 for Girard; 30 for Manufacturers'; 70 for City; and 61 for Commonwealth.

In Canal shares there was very little movement. 13 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 22 for preferred do.; 30½ for Lehigh Navigation; 88½ for Morris Canal preferred; 12 for Susquehanna Canal; and 46 for Delaware Division.

Quotations of Gold—10½ A. M., 134⅛; 11 A. M., 134⅛; 12 M., 133⅞; 1 P. M., 134⅛, an advance of ¼ on the closing price Saturday evening.

—The N. Y. *Tribune* this morning says:—

"Government stocks are barely sustained. The 7·30s sold at 104⅞, which is lower. State stocks are steady. Tennessee 6s, new, rose ½ per cent. Railway mortgages are firm. Pacific Mail continues active, but prices are not so firm. The election of Monday will be a formal affair, the opposition having secured three members of the Board, who are already in office through the resignation of Messrs. Skiddy, Riggs, and Grinnell. The Express shares continue weak. The Railway share market has been dull, but prices are well sustained, and close firm. After the Bank statement was known there was more demand for stocks, and the extreme prices of the day were obtained. The market closed firm."

—The weekly averages of the Associated Local and National Banks in the Clearing House of this city, for the week ending Saturday last, Dec. 14, compare as follows with the previous week, and with the corresponding week last year; to which we add the specie and currency balances in the New York office of the United States Treasury at these dates, respectively:—

Decrease in Loans			$1,122,539
Decrease in Specie			918,408
Increase in other Legal Tenders			2,338,895
Increase in Deposits			2,117,898
Increase in Circulation			26,705
	Dec. 15, 1866.	*Dec. 14, 1867.*	*Dec. 7, 1867.*
National Capital	$74,007,700	$73,507,700	$73,507,700
Local Capital	9,282,500	9,962,500	9,962,500
Total Capital	$83,270,200	$83,470,200	$83,470,000
Loans	258,452,330	246,327,545	247,450,·80
Gold and Gold Notes	13,991,200	14,886,848	15,605,254
Other Legal-tender	63,994,309	51,954,398	52,594,450
Deposits	206,458,271	177,044,250	174,926,3·5
Circulation	31,797,655	34,118,911	34,032,202
In Sub-Treasury	108,689,176	105,602,607	104,628,588

—The New York *Herald* this morning says:—

"The Money Market was easy during the week to borrowers on call at seven per cent., and there were numerous transactions at six, especially towards the close, the tendency being in favor of increased abundance in the supply of loanable funds. In the discount line there was diminished activity, and the banks took their customers' paper to a moderate extent at the legal rate, while on the street the best grade was quoted at 8@9 per cent., there being less distrust of credits than there was last month, owing to the absence of fresh mercantile failures. Although the movement of the pork crop has made the Western money markets active, the drain to and from this centre and the West is about equal. Many of the packers, according to a Chicago paper, say that the packing season is nearly over already."

"The following letter from a merchant and manufacturer affords a fair indication of the state of feeling among the mercantile community all over the country with respect to the currency question:—

"'The views expressed in the *Herald's* money article correspond with my own views, and commend themselves to the adoption of every untrammeled mind. The policy of stopping contraction, I think, is settled; but the evil effect of withdrawing so many millions of currency during the past year, when its whole volume barely sufficed for the increasing wants of the country, is now felt in every large enterprising business pursuit, nor can this be regained till an adequate supply is realized in proportion to the demand under existing values. The South will require some one hundred millions of national bank currency, or its equivalent, to enable it to transact its legitimate business, and the North must have the lost one hundred and nine millions replaced in some desirable form before a new tidal wave of business can flow that will check the present ebb. This done and the senseless cry of specie payments hushed, the prosperity of the country will move on with accelerated force and the vast projects of energy and enterprise of national and industrial importance, covering both the sea and the land, will reach completion and, with every adjunct partaking of like influence, thereby enrich the nation. The bowels of the earth yearn for the development of its mineral wealth, the sea cries for the great wing of commerce to fan it, the earth asks for its broadest culture—all of which has been commenced and will go on without danger of wild inflation by an early restoration of the lost currency, and thus pave the way for a gradual desirable substantial return to coin payments.'"

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY
Reported by Dehaven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street
FIRST BOARD.

$3000 5-20s '65....sawn	105	100 sh Read R.......b60	47⅛
$1000 Pa 6s, 2 series	105¾	100 do.	47·44
$1000 do...3 series	105½	100 do.	47·44
$2000 do...1 ser...c	104⅞	100 do.......s5	47·44
$200 City 6s, N...c&p	99	100 do.......2d	47·44
$1000 do. N...c&p	99	100 do.	47·44
$800 do. N...c&p	99	100 do.......b60	47⅛
$2000 Pa R 2 m 6s	94	100 do.......b60	47⅛
4 sh C & Am R	126½	600 do....ls.b60	47·56
20 sh Leh V R.....ls	50⅜	100 do.......s10	47⅛
100 sh Penna R	49⅞	100 sh Phil & E....s30	28
81 do.....ls.s5	49⅞		

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 3 P. M.:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 111⅛@111⅜; do. 1862, 107@107¼; do., 1864, 104⅛@104⅜; do., 1865, 104⅛@104⅜; do., 1865, new, 107⅛@107⅜; do., 1867, new, 107⅛@107⅜; do. 5s, 10-40s, 100¼@100⅜; do. 7·30s, June, 104⅛@104⅜; do., July, 104⅛@104⅜; Compound Interest Notes, June, 1864, 119·40; do., July, 1864, 119·40; do. August, 1864, 119·40; do., October, 1864, 119·40@20; do. December, 1864, 119·40; do., May, 1865, 117@117¼; do., August, 1865, 116⅛@116⅜; do., September, 1865, 115⅝@115⅞; do., October, 1865, 115⅛@115⅜. Gold, 134⅛@134⅜. Silver, 128@129½.

—Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 111@111¼; old 5-20s, 107@107¼; new 5-20s, 1864, 104⅛@104⅜; do., 1865, 104⅛@105; do., July, 107⅛@107⅜; do., 1867, 107⅛@107⅜; 10-40s, 100¼@100⅜; 7·30s, June, 104⅛@104⅜; do., July, 104⅛@104⅜. Gold, 134@134¼.

—Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 S. Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—Gold, 134⅛@134⅜; U. S. 6s, 1881, 111¼@111⅜; U. S. 5-20s, 1862, 107@107¼; do., 1864, 104⅛@104⅜; do., 1865, 104⅛@104⅜; do. July, 1865, 107⅛@107⅜; do. July, 1867, 107⅛@107⅜; 5s, 10-40s, 100⅛@100⅜; U. S. 7·30s, 2d series, 104⅛@104⅜; 3d series, 104⅛@104⅜; Compound Interest Notes, December, 1864, 119; May, 1865, 117¼; August, 1865, 116⅜; September, 1865, 115⅝; October, 1865, 115¼.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

MONDAY, Dec. 16.—Bark is in good request, and No. 1 Quercitron sells readily at $56 ℔ ton.

Cotton is without improvement. Small sales of middling were reported at 15½@16½c. for Upland and New Orleans.

The Flour market is devoid of animation, but prices generally are steady. The demand is confined to the wants of the home consumers, who purchased a few hundred barrels in lots at $7·50@8·25 for superfine; $8·50@9·25 for extras; $8·75@10·75 for Northwestern extra family; $10·75@12 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do., and $12·75@14 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour is selling at $8·50@8·75. Nothing doing in Corn Meal.

The receipts and stocks of Wheat continue small, but there is very little demand except for prime lots, which are scarce, and held with much firmness. Sales of Southern and Pennsylvania red at $2·45@2·55. Rye is scarce. Sales of Pennsylvania at $1·70@1·72, and Southern at $1·60@1·65. Corn is in better demand and firmer. Sales of old yellow at $1·41; 2500 bushels new Western yellow at $1·33, and 5000 bushels new Western mixed at $1·29@1·30. Oats are not much inquired after. Sales of 2000 bushels Southern and Pennsylvania at 65@73c.

Whisky is unchanged.

Philadelphia Cattle Market.

MONDAY, Dec. 16.—Beef cattle was in fair demand this week at an advance. 2000 head sold at 9@10c. ℔ lb. gross, for extra Pennsylvania and Western steers; 7@8½c. for fair to good do.; and 5@6c. ℔ lb. gross, for common, as to quality. The following are the particulars of the sales:—

32 head Owen Smith, Western, 6½@9¼.
40 " A. Christy & Brother, Western, 7@8¼.
31 " McCleese & Dengler, Chester co., 7@8½.
20 " P. McFillen, Chester county, 7@8¾.
75 " Philip Hathaway, Chester co., 8@9¼.
125 " James S. Kirk, Chester co., 8½@9.
18 " B. F. McFillen, Chester co., 7@8½.
65 " James McFillen, Western, 8@9.
53 " E. S. McFillin, Chester co., 8@9.
103 " Ullman & Buchman, Chester co., 7½@9¼.
142 " Martin Fuller & Co., Chester co., 7@9¼.
100 " Mooney & Smith, Western, 8½@10.
40 " T. Mooney & Bro., Western, 6¼@8¼.
60 " H. Chain, Western Pennsylvania, 5@7.
100 " John Smith & Bro., Western, 8@10.
50 " L. Frank, Western, 7@8¼.
91 " Frank Schomburg, Western, 7@8¾.
100 " Hope & Co., Chester co., 7@8¾, gross.
35 " M. Dryfoos & Co., Virginia, 6½@7½, gr.
45 " Blum & Co., Western, 6@7¼, gross.
20 " R. Keely, Chester co., 7½@9¼, gross.
43 " D. Branson, Chester co., 6½@8½, gross.
102 " B. Hood, Chester co., 6½@9, gross.
126 " Chandler & Alexander, Chester co., 8@10¼, gross.
94 " A. Kimble, Chester co., 7@9, gross.
20 " Chas. Duffy, Western, 7@8¼, gross.
23 " A. Steinburg, Western, 5@7, gross.
29 " J. Rawland, Chester co., 5@8½, gross.
18 " J. Y. Latta, Chester co., 6@9, gross.
55 " H. Keller, Western Pa., 5@6, gross.
23 " Preston & Saunders, Chester county, 7@9, gross.
72 " J. Seldouridge, Chester county, 8½@9½, gross.
16 " Jesse Miller, 7@9¼, gross.

Hogs were unchanged. 4000 head sold at the different Yards at $10@10·50 ℔ 100 pounds, net.

Sheep were in demand at an advance. 8000 head sold at 4½@6c. ℔ pound, gross, as to condition.

Cows were also in fair demand. 200 head sold at $50@75 for Springers, and $75@110 ℔ head for Cow and Calf.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA..........DECEMBER 16.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M..........30 | 11 A. M..........36 | 2 P. M..........35

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Schr Thos. Sinnickson, Dickerson, Cardenas, Workman & Co.

SAILED.

The City Ice Boat, Captain Schellenger, left at 7½ o'clock this morning, taking in tow brigs Herald, for St. Jago, and Benj. Carver, for Ponce, P. R.

Barque Alexander McNeill, for Charleston, went down in tow of tug America.

Brig S. & W. Welsh, for Trieste, in tow of tug ——.

All the above were getting through with little or no difficulty. The ice was being driven on the Jersey shore.

BELOW.

Brig Daisy, from Liverpool for Philadelphia, arrived at the Delaware Breakwater on Saturday last, with some damage to her masts, etc.

MEMORANDA.

Barques Desiah, Gilkey, and L. P. Madeira, Moslander, hence, at Antwerp 3d inst.

Barque Thomas Whitney, Westerdyke, from Nevassa for Philadelphia, at Neuvitas 30th ult, condemned.

Brig Merriwa, Waterhouse, for Philadelphia, at Neuvitas 30th ult.

Brig L. Warren, Cobb, hence for Leghorn, sailed from Gibraltar 16th ult.

Schr C. Klenkle, Woodruff, for Philadelphia, sailed from New Bedford 14th inst.

Schrs Annie Lewis, Lewis; S. Cullen, Davis; Hattie Page, Wood; R. Seaman, Seaman; and Northern Light, Harland, all from Boston for Philadelphia, at New York yesterday.

Schrs C. Newkirk, Huntley, and R. Blew, Gay, both from Providence for Philadelphia, at New York yesterday.

DOMESTIC PORTS.

NEW YORK, Dec. 15.—Arrived, steamship Tarifa, Murphy, from Liverpool.

Barque Marco Polo, Minsser, from Bremen.

Shipping Intelligence.

BOSTON, Dec. 16.—The brig George Gilchrist, of St. George, Maine, from Savannah for Boston, anchored during the storm on the 12th inst., near Long Shoal, putting out three anchors, from which position she drifted to within a short distance of the breakers on Muskeget Shoals, but fortunately held on until the 14th, when she was towed into Edgarton harbor, after slipping all her cables.

The schooner F. A. Heath anchored in Vineyard Sound in the gale of the 12th inst., parted one cable and slipped the other, when she ran for Edgarton harbor, and got safely in.

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 16.—A propeller from below reports a three-masted vessel sunk near Glenn harbor. A yawl boat came ashore in fragments. The crew is supposed to have perished.

NEW YORK, Dec. 16.—Arrived, Steamship City of Boston, from Liverpool, December 4.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

Mexico and Guatemala—The Approaching War and Its Possible Issues.

From the N. Y. Herald.

The declaration of war by Mexico against Guatemala illustrates, on a small scale, the belligerent and aggressive ideas which often take possession of States inflated by military successes. Scarcely emerged from her late struggle for life, and still heaving with those turbulent elements which have involved her in anarchy since her separation from the parent State, Mexico should be the last country to wage war, especially against a sister republic with whom a friendly alliance is almost essential to the permanence of her own nationality. Sanguinary disputes and empty bombast seem to be inseparable from the Spanish character. Hence we hear of vainglorious Mexican leaders breathing defiance against the United States, to whom they owe their deliverance from the foreign yoke, while their press indulges Quixotic speculations upon the possible capture and annexation of Cuba by Mexico; and, finally, war is declared against its next door neighbor, Guatemala. Already forces, said to be several thousand strong, have crossed the Guatemalan frontier, and, doubtless, by this time the *café au lait* inhabitants of those volcanic regions are at each others' throats in the most approved Spanish-American fashion.

The immediate result of such a contest is of slight importance to Americans. Guatemala, anti-progressive in policy, and shut up within itself by a Japanese exclusiveness, has little sympathy with the growth of republican ideas. From the era of its independence up to about twenty years since, when the Indian President Carera usurped dictatorial powers, Guatemala has presented a scene of bloodshed and crime quite equal to anything in Mexican annals. Under the iron rule of Carera, as well as that of Cerna, his successor, the Executive has wielded the functions of royalty to all intents and purposes. Guatemala leaned decidedly towards the late empire, and Juarez owes her a grudge for her ill-judged sympathy. Durin the French intervention a secret allianceg was in negotiation with Guatemala, by which that State was eventually to have been annexed to Mexico. A part of this plan was to bring in the other Central American republics, and form a grand Spanish-American empire; but those little sovereignties peremptorily declined, and the scheme was abandoned. Soon after this the withdrawal of the French troops was announced as decided upon and ringing the knell of the empire. Guatemala thereupon hastened to wash her hands of the proposed alliance by a circular sent by Señor Aycenena, then Minister of State, to foreign governments, denying all intention of surrendering its sovereignty to any power whatever. This affair, however, has been in part made a pretext in Mexico for warlike demonstrations.

Since the overthrow of the Spanish authority in 1821, the city of Guatemala has been to a great extent controlled by a sort of provincial nobility, the remnants of the old aristocratic families who flourished under the vice-royalty, and some of whom retain their titles to this day. The mongrel classes, such as comprise the patchwork populations of Mexico, exist proportionally in Guatemala to a less extent than in any other Spanish-American State, the extreme of rich aristocratic families and the vast Indian hordes who comprise four-fifths of the inhabitants being more distinctly defined. The earliest intestine wars of Central America grew out of this aristocratic reactionary element, guided by the priesthood, aiming at a centralization of power in Guatemala over the other four republics, and which for half a century has effectually prevented a Federal union. The ideas of this controlling party are anti-republican, and, among their leading men, even monarchical. Their readiness to listen to the overtures of the late Imperial Government in Mexico was only in continuation of the attempt of the old vice-royal families in 1822 to incorporate Central America with the empire of Yturbide.

But with all these local repellant forces Guatemala will probably be vigorously sustained by her little sister States in this war with Mexico. There is still a latent bond of union between them, based upon a common origin of race and religion, which is invariably aroused by foreign aggression. An attack upon any one enlists the sympathies of the whole, as was instanced in the Mexican invasion in 1822, and the more recent combined efforts of the whole to expel Walker and his filibusters from Nicaragua. The present invasion, therefore, by Mexico of Central America will tend to unite the five republics on the principle of self-preservation; for it is well known that the alleged settling of disputes about Chiapas and Soconusco are only pretexts for extorting money and even of acquiring further territory to the southward, by forcing from a weaker power what a stronger one has taken from Mexico to the northward. To extend the Mexican republic, divert the public mind from their present embarrassments into other channels, dazzle the people with visions of national aggrandizement, and come to a reckoning for the sympathy shown to the French intervention, are the objects of the war.

Should Guatemala invite to its aid foreign elements, from whatever source, as Nicaragua did Walker in 1854, Mexico would find herself menaced from a new direction, and this time not alone by her own race; nor could she count upon having the tremendous moral force of the United States in her favor. She would be left to fight her own battle against those who have bitter scores to settle with her, and whose assistance Central America would gladly accept. Thus, instead of aggrandizing herself by attacking an unoffending neighbor, Mexico may yet find herself in the condition of the raven who attempted to fly away with the ram. Central America is being Americanized far more rapidly than Mexico, owing to the several routes of interoceanic communication now attracting the attention of capitalists of America and Europe, and the great immigration schemes on foot, especially as regards Honduras. This Mexico-Guatemalan war, therefore, may be the first step towards the downfall of the Spanish-American governments on this continent, and their absorption by the great republic of the North.

The Southern Bourbons.

From the N. Y. Times.

Mr. Ex-Senator Hunter has enjoyed the reputation of a quiet, sensible, clear-headed and withal moderate politician. He has ranked among those of the Southerners who were dragged into secession against their judgment, and who to the last hoped for the peaceable but conditional restoration of the South to the Union. His pardon by the President, a few months ago, therefore excited none but friendly remark even from his political opponents. It was felt that a man endowed with his talent and amiability of character, with views habitually temperate, and an influence resulting from long and faithful service of his State, might be relied upon to coöperate with the administration of the law in moulding the opinion of Virginia, and adapting it to the circumstances of the time.

The speech which Mr. Hunter is reported to have delivered in Richmond on Thursday, in connection with the Conservative Convention, tends to disturb these pleasant anticipations. It shows that Mr. Hunter belongs to the Bourbon family, and, clinging to the traditions of his old party and his State, fails to realize the changes wrought by the war. He forgets that the Hampton Roads conference produced no result, and that the reconstruction he denounces is the product of an authority acquired by war, as one of the consequences of the obstinacy which he helped to cultivate. Had his interview with Mr. Lincoln been followed by an acceptance of the terms which the National Government was then prepared to concede, Virginia, as represented by Mr. Hunter's friends, might have rightfully claimed adherence to the compact. The fact that Congress legislates by virtue of conquest, not of negotiation or bargain, entirely changes the case. And when he protests in the name of State rights, and pleads for white supremacy, under cover of the State will, he mistakes the position of affairs, and urges considerations which have lost their efficacy.

Mr. Hunter might or might not prefer military rule to the Government that will grow up under reconstruction. That is a matter of taste, and the gentleman is entitled to his opinion in regard to it. But the alternative is not available. The country will not permit military rule except as an expedient, bridging the chasm between the chaos which followed the war and the order which will reign in a restored Union. The only choice left to Mr. Hunter is, then, acceptance of the law as the creation of a power against which it is folly to kick, or resistance, involving the forfeiture of the influence he might otherwise have exerted in respect of revision and amendment.

The latter course is that which Mr. Hunter has chosen, and the grounds on which he attempts to vindicate it show how completely he misapprehends the situation. Some of his points, while well suited in the latitude in which he spoke, reveal more of prejudice than of truth or candor. From his condemnation of "negro rule," and his declaration that the principle of political equality on which reconstruction rests is "the highest crime in nature," the inference might fairly be that negro enfranchisement and white disfranchisement have gone together. His argument is hollow, his fear fallacious, except on the supposition that the law enacts negro supremacy. Only from this point of view are the classes of Hayti and Jamaica, which he is alleged to have cited "as results of negro rule," at all suggestive or appropriate. But the supposed analogy does not exist. Between the state of things in Hayti and that which exists in Virginia no parallel can be found. For though the Virginia freedmen are enfranchised, all but an insignificant fraction of the Virginia whites retain the franchise. And as the latter outnumber the former, with the advantages of intelligent organization and the manifold influences of property on their side, it is clear that unless they throw away their opportunities, "negro rule" in Virginia need not necessarily be a very stern reality. If it is, it will be because the white majority, by sheer inaction, the result of unpardonable pride, allow the contest to go against them by default.

This policy of the malcontents, indeed, is a blunder throughout. A manly remonstrance against the more extreme features of the reconstruction scheme would come with propriety and effect from persons honestly desirous of profiting by the opportunities afforded them. Their arguments in favor of imposing qualifications upon negro suffrage, and of restraining extravagances into which the Conventions may run, would be entitled to consideration if accompanied by evidence of a desire to coöperate with Congress in the work of reorganization. The action of the Alabama Convention and the promised measure of Senator Wilson sufficiently prove the existence of a disposition to recognize this spirit, and to recompense promptly services of this character. But Mr. Hunter, and such as he, forfeit claims to attention by their dogged refusal to yield a single point. They deny the authority of Congress and denounce its work.

They insist that, notwithstanding the war and emancipation, the doctrine that "this is a white man's Government" shall be scrupulously adhered to. They do not object merely to universal negro suffrage; they denounce any scheme for conferring suffrage on blacks as "the highest crime against nature." What can be done with a few political leaders of this stamp? What parley can be held with men who talk as though they were still negotiating in Hampton Roads, with the fate of battle yet undetermined? The tone they have adopted, the tactics they employ, can but have the effect of neutralizing any effort they make towards the amelioration of the law. Having resolved to stand aside, or to interfere only for the purpose of obstruction, their influence over the shape of reconstruction will necessarily be small. It will go on in spite of them, and will be finally revised by Congress without reference to their protests or their prophecies.

The Financial Side of Mr. Seward's Purchases.

From the N. Y. World.

We have a query to propound, which must cause uneasiness to citizens who are sensitive to the honor of our Government. We are in doubt whether it should be addressed to the Senate, which has Secretary Seward's Danish purchases under consideration, or to Secretary Seward himself. At all events, it is of a nature to command attention, and by addressing it to the public we shall not fail to bring it to the notice of the proper authorities.

On the expediency of the purchase of the Danish islands and the equity of the price, we are not prepared to express any judgment. The letter of Admiral Porter, which has just been communicated to the public, gives a favorable impression of the value of the islands for naval purposes, and until the contrary is made to appear, we will not dispute the propriety of the purchase. But there are facts attending the remittance of the money, so discreditable on their face to the Secretary of State, that we feel bound to give them publicity that he may have an opportunity for explanation. Every piece of coin paid for the Danish islands is to be clipped on its passage from the Treasury of the United States to that of Denmark, and these clippings will amount in value to $400,000 of our money. This sum is not saved to the United States; it is lost to Denmark; and it must of course inure to the profit of some of the agents in the transaction. Four hundred thousand dollars is a large sum; it is equal to fifty years' salary of the Secretary of State. It concerns the honor of Mr. Seward to show that *his* hands are clean in the diversion of this public money to private advantage.

To place this subject in a clear light, we will state the substance of the stipulations. The President informs Congress in his annual message that the United States have purchased the two Danish islands of St. Thomas and St. John; but in point of fact, a bargain has been made for three, the third being the island of St. Croix, to which France has a right of preëmption, the completion of the purchase of this last depending on the French Goverment waiving its claim. The sum stipulated to be paid for the three is $11,250,000, of which $7,500,000 go for the two islands of St. Thomas and St. John. Thus far all is simple and clear, and if there were nothing more than appears on the face of the transaction, we should be content to leave it to the decision of the Senate. But it has been arranged that the payment shall be made by the United States placing in the treasury of Denmark 20,000,000 rix dollars of the Danish coin of the realm as an equivalent for the $11,250,000, or (in case France uses her right of preëmption) 13,333,333 rix dollars for the $7,500,000. Now the difference in value between the purchase money in United States coin and the sum in rix dollars which is to be paid into the Danish treasury is $400,000, which is a loss of that amount to Denmark and no gain to the United States. It must of course go into the pockets of persons connected with the transaction.

Now, who are these persons? They are, first, Secretary Seward himself; second, Mr. Yeaman, United States Minister at Copenhagen, who had an active hand in the negotiation of the treaty; and third, a party, equivocally described as the "United States agent at Copenhagen," and meaning the Private Bank in that city. We are able to state, on authentic information, that the Danish Finance Minister knew nothing of this strange feature of the transaction, until the facts were laid before him subsequent to an arrangement made without his privity. This large sum of $400,000, lost to the Danish Government, and not saved by ours, must go into the pockets of Mr. Seward, or into the pockets of Mr. Yeaman, or into the coffers of the Private Bank, alias "United States agent," at Copenhagen, or else it is to be divided among these three parties. We trust the Senate, before ratifying the treaty, will look into this part of the transaction, and ascertain for whose benefit this handsome sum of $400,000 was taken out of our Treasury, and withheld from that of Denmark.

The facts that the conveyance of the purchase money is to be through a channel different from that through which the Danish Government manages its financial business; that the arrangement was made without the knowledge of the Danish Finance Minister; and that the Private Bank of Copenhag n is described by the strange title of "United States Agent," point clearly to an American origin for this remarkable transaction.

One of the most esteemed journals of Copenhagen discusses this subject in an article of which we have printed a translation The translator's knowledge of the Danish tongue is superior to his command of the English; but the views expressed are intelligible. They are in the same vein as ours, though a sense of international courtesy restrains the Danish journal from our freedom of censure.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING. JOY COE & CO., Agents for the "TELEGRAPH" and Newspaper Press of the whole country, have REMOVED from FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets to No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, second door above WALNUT.
OFFICES:—No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia; TRIBUNE BUILDINGS, New York. 7 30 ¼p

UNION LEAGUE HOUSE

PHILADELPIA, Dec. 16, 1867.

At a meeting of the UNION LEAGUE of Philadelphia, held Monday evening, December 9th, the following officers were elected to serve for the ensuing year:—

PRESIDENT,
J. GILLINGHAM FELL,
VICE-PRESIDENTS,
WILLIAM H. ASHHURST,
HORACE BINNEY, JR.,
ADOLPH E. BORIE,
MORTON McMICHAEL,
DIRECTORS,
CHARLES GIBBONS,
GEORGE H. BOKER,
LINDLEY SMYTHE,
DANIEL SMITH, JR.,
WILLIAM SELLERS,
JAMES H. ORNE,
EDWARD S. CLARKE,
EDWARD BROWNING,
STEPHEN A. CALDWELL,
A. H. FRANCISCUS,
GEORGE J. GROSS,
JOHN P. VERREE,
JAMES L. CLAGHORN,
HENRY C. LEA,
SAUNDERS LEWIS.
GEORGE H. BOKER,
Secretary.
12 11 6t

OFFICE OF THE MAYOR OF THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA.

DECEMBER 13, 1867.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—The attention of the citizens of Philadelphia is especially called to the following section of an Ordinance declaring Public Nuisances:—

SEC. 9. To suffer or permit snow to remain more than six working hours after the same may cease to fall, on any paved FOOTWAY or GUTTER of the city, in front of or adjoining any church, public building, house, store, shop, stable, or tenement of any kind, or the adjoining side yard thereof, or vacant lots; and the occupier or the owner of such premises, if unoccupied, shall be liable for the penalty hereinafter prescribed for such offense.

PENALTY—TWO DOLLARS.

Measures will be had to enforce a strict compliance to the above, and all officers of the Police Department are hereby directed and required to prosecute all offenders against the provisions of this Ordinance.

By order of the Mayor.
SAMUEL G. RUGGLES, Chief of Police.
H. G. CLARK, High Constable. 12 13 3t

THE BANK OF NORTH AMERICA

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 11, 1867.

The Directors have this day declared a dividend of SIXTY-NINE CENTS per share, as of July 1 last, payable on demand.

The dividend due to stockholders resident in this city, if not called for before the 20th instant, will be applied to payment of the amount demanded by the Receiver of Taxes for State Tax on assessed value of their stock. JOHN HOCKLEY, Cashier.
12 12 6t

FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 6, 1867.

The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House on WEDNESDAY, the 8th day of January next, between the hours of 11 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M.
12 6 t 18 W. RUSHTON, JR., Cashier.

THE PHILADELPHIA NATIONAL BANK.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 13, 1867.

The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House on TUESDAY, the 14th day of January next, between 11 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M.
12 13 fmwtj14 B. B. COMEGYS, Cashier.

COMMERCIAL NATIONAL BANK OF PENNSYLVANIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 7, 1867.

The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House on WEDNESDAY, January 8, 1868, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.
12 9 mwi 14t S. C. PALMER, Cashier.

COMMONWEALTH NATIONAL BANK,

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 14, 1867.

The Annual Election for Directors will be held at the BANKING HOUSE on TUESDAY, the 14th day of January, 1868, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M. H. C. YOUNG, Cashier.
12 13 mwtJ14

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world. The only *true* and *perfect Dye*—Harmless, Reliable, Instantaneous. No disappointment. No ridiculous tints. Natural Black or Brown. Remedies the ill effects of *Bad Dyes*. Invigorates the hair, leaving it soft and beautiful. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. All others are mere imitations, and should be avoided. Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers. Factory, No. 81 BARCLAY Street, New York. 4 5fmw

WIEGAND'S PATENT STEAM GENERATOR is cheap, compact, economical in use, and ABSOLUTELY SAFE FROM ANY POSSIBILITY OF EXPLOSION

Apply at the Office of SAMUEL WORK, N. E. corner of THIRD and DOCK Streets. 9 13 4p

GREAT REDUCTION,

FOR THE HOLIDAYS,

IN OIL PAINTINGS,
CHROMOS, AND
ENGRAVINGS.

MANTEL AND PIER
LOOKING GLASSES,
IN GREAT VARIETY.

NEW ART GALLERY,
F. BOLAND & CO.,
11 1 2m2p] No. 614 ARCH Street.

FINANCIAL.

BANKING HOUSE
OF
JAY COOKE & CO.
112 and 114 So. THIRD ST. PHILAD'A.

Dealers in all Government Securities,

OLD 5-20s WANTED
IN EXCHANGE FOR NEW!
A LIBERAL DIFFERENCE ALLOWED.

Compound Interest Notes Wanted

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Collections made. Stocks bought and sold on Commission.

Special business accommodations reserved for adies. [9 24 3m

WE HAVE FOR SALE
THE
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
OF THE
Central Pacific Railroad Company,
AT (95) NINETY-FIVE,
And Accrued Interest in Currency.

These Bonds are payable by law, principal and interest, in gold. Interest payable 1st of January and 1st of July.

We will take Governments in exchange, allowing the full market price.

We recommend them to investors as a first-class Security, and will give at all times the latest pamphlets and general information upon application to us

Having a full supply of these BONDS on hand, we are prepared to DELIVER THEM AT ONCE.

DE HAVEN & BRO.,
Bankers and Dealers in Governments,
12 5 1m NO. 40 SOUTH THIRD ST.

U. S. SECURITIES
A SPECIALTY.

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 16 S. THIRD ST., PHILADELPHIA. | NO. 3 NASSAU ST. NEW YORK.

Orders for Stocks and Gold executed in Philadelphia and New York. 1 1¼

JANUARY COUPONS
OF
Union Pacific Railroad Bonds
AND
FIVE-TWENTIES,
BOUGHT OR CASHED IN GOLD AT BEST MARKET RATES, BY
W. PAINTER & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 36 South THIRD Street,
12 12 PHILADELPHIA.

COUPONS OF
UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD,
CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD,
5-20 COUPONS,
DUE 1st JANUARY, BOUGHT BY
DE HAVEN & BROTHER,
10 2 rp NO. 40 S. THIRD STREET.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.

NOTICE.

THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE
Union Pacific Railroad Co.,
DUE JANUARY 1, 1868,
WILL BE PAID ON AND AFTER THAT DATE,
IN GOLD COIN,
FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX,
At the Company's Office, No. 20 NASSAU Street, New York.
12 10 3w JOHN J. CISCO, TREASURER.

OLD RYE WHISKIES.

THE LARGEST AND BEST STOCK OF
FINE OLD RYE WHISKIES
In the Land is now Possessed by
HENRY S. HANNIS & CO.,
Nos. 218 and 220 South FRONT Street,
WHO OFFER THE SAME TO THE TRADE, IN LOTS, ON VERY ADVANTAGEOU TERMS.

Their Stock of Rye Whiskies, in Bond, comprises all the favorite brands extant, and runs through the various months of 1865, '66, and of this year, up to present date.

Liberal contracts made for lots to arrive at Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, Ericsson Li Wharf, or at Bonded Warehouse, as parties may elect.

FINANCIAL.

525 MILES
OF THE
UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD
Running West from Omaha
Across the Continent,
ARE NOW COMPLETED.

This brings the line to the eastern base of the Rocky Mountains, and it is expected that the track will be laid thirty miles further, to Evans Pass, the highest point on the road, by January. The maximum grade from the foot of the mountains to the summit is but eighty feet to the mile, while that of many Eastern roads is over one hundred. Work in the rock-cuttings on the western slope will continue through the winter, and there is now no reason to doubt that the entire grand line to the Pacific will be open for business in 1870.

The means provided for the construction of this Great National Work are ample. The United States grants its Six Per Cent. Bonds at the rate of from $16,000 to $48,000 per mile, for which it takes a *second lien* as security, and receives payment to a large if no to the full extent of its claim in services. These Bonds are issued as each twenty-mile section is finished, and after it has been examined by United States Commissioners and pronounced to be in all respects a first-class road, thoroughly supplied with depots, repair-shops, stations, and all the necessary rolling stock, and other equipments.

The United States also makes a donation of 12,800 acres of land to the mile, which will be a source of large revenue to the Company. Much of this land in the Platte Valley is among the most fertile in the world, and other large portions are covered with heavy pine forests and abound in coal of the best quality.

The Company is also authorized to issue its own First Mortgage Bonds to an amount equal to the issue of the Government, and no more. Hon. E. D. Morgan and Hon. Oakes Ames are Trustees for the Bondholders, and deliver the Bonds to the Company only as the work progresses, so that they always represent an actual and productive value.

The authorized capital of the Company is ONE HUNDRED MILLION DOLLARS, of which over five millions have been paid in upon the work already done.

Earnings of the Company.

At present, the profits of the Company are derived only from its local traffic, but this is already much more than sufficient to pay the interest on all the Bonds the Company can issue, if not another mile were built. It is not doubted that when the road is completed the through traffic of the only line connecting the Atlantic and Pacific States will be large beyond precedent, and, as there will be no competition, it can always be done at profitable rates.

It will be noticed that the Union Pacific Railroad is, in fact, a *Government Work*, built under the supervision of Government officers, and to a large extent with Government money, and that its bonds are issued under Government direction. It is believed that no similar security is so carefully guarded, and certainly no other is based upon a larger or more valuable property. As the Company's

First Mortgage Bonds

Are offered for the present are NINETY CENTS ON THE DOLLAR, they are the cheapest security in the market, being more than 15 per cent. lower than United States Stocks. They pay

SIX PER CENT. IN GOLD,

Or over NINE PER CENT. upon the investment.

Subscriptions will be received in Philadelphia by
DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 40 S. Third street.
WILLIAM PAINTER & CO., No. 36 S. Third st.
J. E. LEWARS & CO., No. 39 S. Third street.
THE TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK.

In Wilmington, Delaware, by
R. R. ROBINSON & CO.
JAMES McLEAR & SONS.

And in New York at the Company's Office, No. 20 NASSAU Street, and by
CONTINENTAL NATIONAL BANK, 7 Nassau st.
CLARK, DODGE & CO., Bankers, No. 51 Wall st.
JOHN J. CISCO & SON, Bankers, No. 33 Wall st.,

And by the Company's advertised Agents throughout the United States. Remittances should be made in drafts or other funds par in New York, and the bonds will be sent free of charge by return express.

A NEW PAMPHLET AND MAP, showing the progress of the work, resources for construction, and value of Bonds, may be obtained at the Company's Offices, or of its advertised Agents, or will be sent free on application.

JOHN J. CISCO, TREASURER,
NEW YORK.
November 23, 1867. 12 11 wfm9t

CARPETINGS.

FALL STOCK OF CARPETINGS.

Just Opened, a Full Assortment of
TAPESTRY BRUSSELS,
3-PLY INGRAINS,
AND EXTRA SUPERFINE INGRAIN CARPETINGS.
OIL CLOTH, 12, 18, and 24 feet sheets,
COIR MATTINGS, RUGS, Etc.
J. T. DELACROIX,
NO. 37 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
11 1 fmw3m Above Chesnut.

GARDNER & FLEMING,
COACH MAKERS,
NO. 214 SOUTH FIFTH STREET.
New and Second-hand Carriages for sale. Particular attention paid to repairing 5 30 3m

INTERNAL REVENUE

PRINCIPAL AGENCY
FOR THE SALE OF UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS.

All kinds of Revenue Stamps kept constantly on hand, and for sale in all amounts. Stamps forwarded to all parts of the United States by Mail or Express, with the greatest despatch. The following discount allowed:—

On $20..........TWO PER CENT
$20 to $100..........FOUR PER CENT
$100 and upwards.......FOUR AND A HALF PER CT.

The United States Revenue Stamp printed on Checks, Drafts, Receipts, Bill Heads, etc.

Orders solicited from Printers, Engravers, Stationers, Banks, Bankers, and others.

The following discount allowed on the Stamped Paper:—

Under $100..........TWO AND A HALF PER CENT.
$100 to $300..........THREE PER CENT
$300 and over..........FOUR PER CENT

JACOB E. RIDGWAY,
NO. 57 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

PRINCIPAL DEPOT
FOR THE SALE OF
UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS,
No. 304 CHESNUT Street.
CENTRAL DEPOT,
No. 103 South FIFTH Street
(One door below Chesnut street).
ESTABLISHED 1862.

Our stock comprises all the denominations printed by the Government.

ALL ORDERS FILLED AND FORWARDED BY MAIL OR EXPRESS IMMEDIATELY UPON RECEIPT, a matter of great importance.

Drafts on Philadelphia, Post Office Orders, Greenbacks, and National Bank Notes, received in payment. The following rates of commission are allowed

On $20..........TWO PER CENT
From $20 to $100..........FOUR PER CENT
From $100 upwards....FOUR AND A HALF PER CT

The Commission is payable in stamps.

All orders, etc., should be addressed to
STAMP AGENCY,
No. 304 CHESNUT Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
ORDERS RECEIVED FOR STAMPED CHECKS DRAFTS, RECEIPTS, ETC. 1 1 22

BOOTS AND SHOES.

NOW READY,
Gentlemen's and Youths
BOOTS AND GAITERS
FOR FALL AND WINTER WEAR.

FRENCH PATENT LEATHER BOOTS.
FINE FRENCH CALF BOOTS for Balls and Parties.
SINGLE-SOLED BOOTS for Fall Wear.
LIGHT DOUBLE-SOLED BOOTS for Fall Wear.
FRENCH CORK-SOLED BOOTS, very easy for tender feet.
QUILTED SOLED BOOTS made by hand.
GUM SOLED BOOTS, very durable, and guaranteed to keep the feet dry.

Having fitted the second story of my store for some of my workmen, I am able to make any sort of Boots to order, at very short notice. Fair dealing and a moderate price is my motto. A trial is all I desire.

WM. H. HELWEG,
NO. 535 ARCH STREET,
9 28 smw3mrp One door below Sixth.

THE LATEST STYLES
IN CUSTOM-MADE
BOOTS AND SHOES,
FOR GENTLEMEN AND BOYS.
CALL AND SEE THE
NEW BOX TOES.
PRICES FIXED AT LOW FIGURES.
BARTLETT,
NO. 33 SOUTH SIXTH STREET,
11 23 tf ABOVE CHESNUT.

PATENT ELASTIC
VENTILATING INNER SOLES.

They are a PERFECT REMEDY FOR COLD OR SWEATY FEET OR CORNS. They relieve RHEUMATISM AND NEURALGIA. They absorb and remove the PERSPIRATION inside of RUBBER BOOTS.

To know their merits they must be worn.

Retail Price, $1·00 per pair. Sold by all retail Boot and Shoe Dealers.

E. A. HILL, Proprietor and Manufacturer,
12 9 1m No. 7 UNION Street, Boston, Mass.

BLANK BOOKS.

HIGHEST PREMIUM AWARDED FOR
BLANK BOOKS.
BY THE PARIS EXPOSITION.

WM. F. MURPHY'S SONS,
No. 339 CHESNUT Street,
Blank Book Manufacturers, Steam Power Printers, and Stationers.

A full assortment of BLANK BOOKS AND COUNTING-HOUSE STATIONERY constantly on and, 1 1 4 mwfim

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE OUTSIDE PAGES.]

PUBLIC BATHS.—During the early part of the present year the Central Soup Society, located on Cherry street, above Seventh, established, in connection with their soup house, a bathing establishment for public use. At a recent meeting of the Society the committee submitted its annual report, which is replete with interest and information to all who watch the progress of substantial reform. It is as follows:—

Your committee having in charge the property, and also the superintendence of the bath house, report that the necessary repairs to the pipes, etc., were done, and the house was put in complete order for bathing purposes, and opened June 15, 1867, on which day 382 baths were taken, divided as follows:—140 men, 142 boys, 30 women, and 70 girls. There was a constant supply of hot and cold water, so that those using the bath could have either. Good order was kept, so far as came to the knowledge of the committee, but one or two complaints being made, and those of a trivial character.

The matron, Mrs. Wilson, assisted by her family, were extremely attentive in the fulfilment of their duties in keeping good order, and with it great cleanliness; so much so, that it was a subject of remark by strangers visiting the house, as also by all those taking baths.

The expenses of the Society for the bathing season were as follows:—

Six months' services of matron	$120 00
Four tons of coal	26 00
Advertising and crash for towels	8 06
Brushes, brooms, etc	2 06
Plumber's bill	8 50
Total	$164 56
Amount received from those taking baths	18 20
Total expenses	$146 36

The whole number of baths taken was 9816, divided as follows:—3728 men, 3705 boys, 645 women, 1739 girls—making the cost of each bath a fraction less than 1½ cents to the Society. A record has been kept of the number of baths taken each day. On July 25 there were 442, this being the highest number in any one day. The house was closed for the season on September 28.

A SHARP BUT UNSUCCESSFUL GAME.—On Saturday last, before Alderman White, C. H. Wadsworth, alias John H. Wentworth, was arraigned upon a somewhat novel charge. It appears that on the 13th of September last he presented himself at the Fidelity Insurance Trust and Safe Deposit Company's office, No. 421 Chesnut street, and represented that he was a lawyer of good practice, residing and doing business at Trenton, New Jersey; that he was acting for orphan children in New Jersey, and that he had the affairs of their estates to settle up, and that he had in his care $1826·34, belonging to them. This he wished to deposit with the company, not only for safe keeping, but four per cent. interest. Instead of depositing the money, he gave a check for the amount, drawn to the order of Mr. Harrison, Cashier of the Bordentown National Bank, and also requested that the company should give him in return for his check two certificates of deposit, each bearing on its face a voucher for one-half of the deposit made. This was done. Afterwards, however, when the company drew on Mr. Harrison for the amount, they learned that he (Harrison) had no acquaintance with Wadsworth, and that the latter had no money deposited in the bank to his credit. Mr. J. W. Hazlehurst, Assistant Secretary of the Company, after receiving this letter, at once appeared before Alderman John White and made complaint. A warrant was issued for the arrest of Wadsworth, and placed in the hands of Detective Schlemm, who proceeded to New York and there arrested the accused. Wadsworth was committed in default of $3000 bail for a further hearing on the 21st inst.

THE RIVER YESTERDAY—THE "CITY ICE BOAT."—The river yesterday, in front of the city and as far as the eye could reach, presented a most picturesque appearance. From shore to shore one field of white prevailed; conglomerate masses of ice crowned with snow. The ferry boats plying from Camden and Kaighn's Point on the New Jersey shore met with considerable difficulty. The Eagle expended some hour and a half on her first trip, and the up-river ferries experienced a like delay. The City Ice Boat, however, came into the field and steamed down in front of the city, coming up with the flood to Port Richmond, our principal coal deposit, in order to enable the different colliers at that point, to go below with the ebb. The Saxon came up to her berth in the afternoon. Tugs were engaged in clearing the various wharves at which steamers were expected. The wind was from the northeast, and the thermometer falling. The Ice Boat was expected to go down with the ebb last evening and probably did so.

CAUCUS NOMINATIONS.—The Democratic members of Councils have made the following nominations in caucus:—

Select Council—President, Samuel G. King; Clerk, Albert R. Fletcher; Assistant Clerk, John J. Barr; Messenger, Matthew C. Brady.

Common Council—President, George J. Hetzell; Clerk, Philip H. Lutts; Assistant Clerk, Isaiah H. Butler; Messengers, William H. Nolen and Arthur Bell; Chief Commissioner of Highways, Charles McDonough; Commissioners of Highways, James W. Stewart, Thomas H. Flood; Commissioner of Market Houses and City Property, Charles Young; Superintendent of City Railroad, John D. Hazel; Superintendent of Girard Estate, Owen Lamb; Agent of Girard Estate, William D. Cozens.

FUNERAL OF THOMAS SHARPE.—The funeral of the late Thomas Sharpe, victim of the unfortunate occurrence in New York on Wednesday last, took place yesterday afternoon from the residence of his father, No. 953 Marshall street, and was attended by a large number of professional friends, who followed the remains to the Monument Cemetery. At the house services were performed by the Rev. Spencer Kennard, of the Baptist Church, who made some appropriate and feeling remarks. Among the mourners at the funeral was the brother of the deceased, familiarly known Sam. Sharpley, out of whose unfortunate quarrel with Leon the shooting of his brother arose. The occurrence is now deeply regretted by all concerned in it.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.—The following important opinion has been delivered by Judge Brewster:—

In the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of Philadelphia. In Equity. James B. Sheriff and others vs. The Globe Oil Company, Caleb Pierce and others.—Brewster, J.

This is a demurrer to a bill in equity filed under the forty second section of the act of July 18, 1853 (Br. Dig., 1359, sec. 42), providing a remedy for creditors of insolvent manufacturing companies. The complainants charge that the Globe Oil Company is a corporation organized under said act, that they are judgment creditors thereof; and that their executions have been returned "Unsatisfied." It is further averred that on the 1st day of September, 1864, six of the defendants, as Directors of the Company, declared a dividend without having "the sum necessary to pay the said dividend," whereby the corporation was rendered insolvent.

The bill then charges the election of a new Board May 1, 1865, retaining but one of the former Directors, and it is averred that the members of the first Board did, in September, 1864, neglect, and that the members of the second Board did, in September, 1865, neglect to sign and deposit the certificate of the amount of stock paid in, etc., as required by the 18th section of act of July 18, 1853, (Br. Dig. 1819, Sec. 19.)

The prayer of the bill is that defendants be decreed to pay the claims of the complainants.

We only deem it necessary to notice a few of the grounds assigned in the demurrers.

The first of these is that the bill is improperly filed against the Company and the officers.

The section of the law under which this bill is filed authorizes one of two proceedings:—

First. Against the corporation "and all the stockholders therein at the time of the commencement of the suit in which the judgment was recovered;" or

Second. "Against all the officers liable for its debts and contracts."

This bill cannot be placed in either of these classes, for it is against the corporation and the officers, a joinder which is not only unauthorized, but which seems to be forbidden by the spirit of the act.

As this is a remedy imposing a new and severe penalty, those who would avail themselves of the favor of the statute must accept its terms and pursue its directions implicitly.

Another objection is that the bill is not filed by the complainants on the behalf of themselves "and all other creditors of the corporation," as required by the act. This would also appear to be a departure from the statute.

The third difficulty in the way of the complainants is that their bill joins defendants, some of whom are only liable to but one plaintiff, some are liable under one section, and others are responsible, if at all, for independent violations of the statute. This would seem to fall directly within the terms of the definition of multifariousness given by Mr. Justice Story (Eq. Pl. sec. 271), "the improperly joining in one bill distinct and independent matters and thereby confounding them, as, for example, the uniting in one bill of several matters, perfectly distinct and unconnected, against one defendant, *or the demand of several matters of a distinct and independent nature against several defendants in the same bill*."

We are aware that the strictness of the original rule upon this subject has been considerably relaxed, Lord Cottenham declaring that it was "utterly impossible to lay down any abstract proposition as to what constitutes multifariousness which can be made universally applicable."

The substance of the rules upon the subject of multifariousness, says Mr. Perkins, "appears to be that each case is to be governed by its own circumstances, and must be left in a great measure to the sound discretion of the Court." (See the cases cited in note to Daniels' Ch. Pr., Vol. I. p. 348. Edition of 1865.)

The most favorable case upon this point for the complainants is Walsham vs. Stainton (33 Law J. Rep. N. S. Chanc. 68), in which the Lord Justices reversed the decision of Vice Chancellor Wood in the same case (1 Hemming & Miller, 322), and sustained a bill charging two distinct injuries from a common fraud.

In the case now before us, however, the plaintiffs contend that certain of the defendants are liable for the debts of the company existing when a certain dividend was declared, September 1, 1864, and for all thereafter contracted, so long as that board continued in office, viz: until May 1, 1865. Now the claim of one of the plaintiffs was not contracted until one month after the latter date, viz: on the first day of June, 1865.

This plaintiff, when confronted with this difficulty, answers that at all events these defendants are liable for not filing the certificate, as required by the 14th section of the law. But the moment he plants his foot upon that remedy, the other defendants object, that as they were not elected until May 1, 1865, they are not liable for the Sheriff's debt contracted months before they came into office. The penalty for not recording the certificate, unlike the other punishments, applies only to future debts.

It will thus be seen how impossible it is to unite all these defendants upon a common platform and a review of many of the cases would seem to lead the mind to the conclusion that this bill cannot be sustained. See the citation, 1 Dani. Ch. 346, 350. Bill dismissed.

AMUSEMENTS.

CARL SENTZ'S Grand Orchestra will perform on Thursday afternoon, for the first time in Philadelphia, Haydn's celebrated Savoyard Symphony in G major, a work of great repute in European musical circles. Mr. H. G. Thunder, the eminent pianist and organist, will perform the Grand Concerto in G minor, written by Mendelssohn, at Munich, for piano and orchestra, considered to be the most interesting composition of its kind from the pen of this great master. A solo for clarionet by Mr. Stoll, Sr., and some pleasing varieties by the orchestra, complete the attractive programme.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Verdi's masterpiece, *Il Trovatore*, will be rendered this evening with the following powerful cast:—"Leonora," M'me Anna de la Grange; "Azucena," Miss Adelaide Phillips; "Manrico," Signor Brignoli; "Count di Luna," Signor Randolfi. To-morrow night *Norma* will be presented, with La Grange in one of her greatest *roles*.

CHESNUT.—Mad'lle Fanny Janauschek, the distinguished German tragedienne, makes her first appearance in this city to-night in *Medea*, supported by her German histrionic troupe. To-morrow, *Adrienne Lecouvreur*. Mad'lle Janauschek remains only a week, and will not repeat any character.

WALNUT.—This is the fourth and last week of Mr. John Brougham and his new play, called *The Lottery of Life*. No one should fail to see this modern sensation.

ARCH.—This is Mr. Edwin Adams' last week. To-night he appears in the *Dead Heart*. On Friday Mr. Adams takes his farewell benefit. On Saturday Mr. Walcot has his benefit. Next week *Ours* will be revived for the merry Christmas time.

AMERICAN THEATRE.—Mr. Eph Horn has been engaged here, and will appear all this week. Martini Chiriski and Miss Fanny Forrest also appear. A new spectacular ballet called *Zozo* will be produced to-night.

THE HANLON TROUPE will appear on December 23 at the Academy of Music.

THE SEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE announces great attractions. They present a fine bill every evening, and have in preparation an excellent Holiday Spectacle called *Faust*.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES	7 18	MOON RISES	10 50
SUN SETS	4 34	HIGH WATER	5 38

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.
F. A. SOUDER, } MONTHLY COMMITTEE.
GEORGE L. BUZBY, }
SAMUEL E. STOKES, }

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

FOR AMERICA			
Virginia	Liverpool	New York	Nov. 27
Allemannia	Southampton	New York	Nov. 29
Atalanta	London	New York	Nov. 30
C. of Boston	Liverpool	New York	Dec. 4
Helvetia	Liverpool	New York	Dec. 4
Caledonia	Liverpool	New York	Dec. 4
Austrian	Liverpool	Portland	Dec. 5
Java	Liverpool	Boston	Dec. 7
Palmyra	Liverpool	New York	Dec. 7
C. of N. York	Liverpool	New York	Dec. 7
Ville de Paris	Brest	New York	Dec. 7
Chicago	Liverpool	New York	Dec. 10
Hibernia	Liverpool	Portland	Dec. 10
Hermann	Southampton	New York	Dec. 11
C. of Antwerp	Liverpool	New York	Dec. 11
FOR EUROPE.			
Hecla	New York	Liverpool	Dec. 18
Minnesota	New York	Liverpool	Dec. 18
China	Boston	Liverpool	Dec. 18
New York	New York	Bremen	Dec. 19
Columbia	New York	Glasgow	Dec. 21
City of Boston	New York	Liverpool	Dec. 21
Belgian	Portland	Liverpool	Dec. 21
COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.			
Pioneer	Philada	Wilmington	Dec. 19
Morro Castle	New York	Havana	Dec. 19
Juniata	Philada	New Orleans	Dec. 21
Tonawanda	Philada	Savannah	Dec. 21
Rising Star	New York	Aspinwall	Dec. 21
Guiding Star	New York	Rio Janeiro	Dec. 23
N. America	New York	Rio Janeiro	Jan. 23

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED SATURDAY.

Schr Hattie Ross, Urick, Portland, Warren, Gregg & Morris.

St'r Millville, Renear, Millville, Whitall, Tatum & Co.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

The City Ice Boat, from New Castle. The river full of floating ice; spoke the brig Circassian, lying at Chester, bound up, declined steam; two brigs lying at New Castle, and several schooners bound down; two schooners ashore below Wilmington creek. Will leave in the morning with a tow.

LESTER D. SCHELLENGER.

MEMORANDA.

Ship William Cummings, Miller, hence, remained at St. Paul de Loando 17th Oct., to sail soon for Bahia.

Steamship Pioneer, Bennett, for Philadelphia, sailed from Wilmington, N. C., 14th inst.

Schr R. W. Tull, hence for Boston, at Holmes' Hole, lost jibboom.

Schr H. N. Miller, Miller, hence, at Boston 12th inst.

Schrs J. O'Donohue, Gitkey, and S. P. M. Tasker, Allen, hence, at Boston 13th inst.

Schr D. Brittain, Springer, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 13th inst.

Schr Lochiel, Haskell, hence, at Rockland 9th inst.

Schr Gen. Banks, hence, at Portsmouth 10th inst.

Schr Ethan Allen, Blake, from Providence for Philadelphia, sailed from New London 11th inst.

Schr L. Woodbury, Woodbury, from Boston for Philadelphia, at Holmes' Hole 10th inst.

Schrs Hannibal, Cox; Cerro Gordo, Hardy; and Cora Ella, Sleeper, for Philadelphia, sailed from Newport 12th inst.

Schr Maggie Cummins, Morris, hence, at Newport 12th inst.

Schr M. L. Vankirk, Vankirk, hence, at Providence 13th inst.

Schrs M. Tilton, Fitzinger, and F. W. Johnston, Marts, for Philadelphia, were loading at Wilmington, N. C., 12th inst.

Schrs Minnie Kinnie, Sprague, and C. Newkirk, Huntley, for Philadelphia, sailed from Providence 12th inst.

Schrs W. G. Bartlett, Bartlett; C. Hill, Chesseman; T. Borden, Wrightington; and R. W. Wilson, Harris, hence, at Providence 12th inst.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

The Spanish Government has given notice that the following buoys have been placed at the entrance of San Juan Harbor, Island of Porto Rico:—

A Bell and Safety Buoy has been moored in 3½ fathoms at low water springs, at the mouth of the port, close to the breakers of Cabras Island; the lower part is painted black and the upper part white; above the bell is a glass reflector.

The body of the buoy is surrounded by an iron framework to facilitate the preservation of life from shipwreck.

The buoy lies W. ⅜ S., distant 3 cables from Morro Point.

Three smaller buoys, painted black and white alternately, have been placed on the western edge of the channel, near the entrance, in 14 feet water.

Morro Point Buoy is a large red buoy with a ball, in 15 feet water, on the edge of the shoal off Morro Point, and lying SW. 1½ cables from that point.

Three beacons have been placed on the eastern side of the channel; they are surmounted by glass reflectors.

Nine iron barrel-shaped black warping buoys have been placed in the channel, rather nearer the eastern side than the western. These buoys are moored in from 6 to 8 fathoms, low water springs, and range from the entrance to abreast Puntilla. On each buoy is marked the depth of water in which the buoy is moored.

By command of their lordships.

GEO. HENRY RICHARDS, Hydrographer.
Hydrographic Office, Admiralty, London, Oct. 24, 1867.

ISAAC B. EVANS,

MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN

OILS, PAINTS, VARNISHES,

Naval Stores and Soaps

NO. 16 NORTH DELAWARE AVENUE,

10 5 2m 9p PHILADELPHIA.

CLOTHING.

ONE PRICE ONLY.

JONES'

OLD ESTABLISHED

ONE PRICE

CLOTHING HOUSE,

No. 604 MARKET St.,

ABOVE SIXTH.

For style, durability, and excellence of workmanship, our goods cannot be excelled. Particular attention paid to customer work, and a perfect fit guaranteed in all cases. 10 25fmw6m

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

FINE WATCHES.

We keep always on hand an assortment of

LADIES' AND GENTS' "FINE WATCHES"

Of the best American and Foreign Makers, all warranted to give complete satisfaction, and at

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

FARR & BROTHER,

Importers of Watches, Jewelry, Musical Boxes, etc.

11 11smth[rp] No. 324 CHESNUT St., below Fourth.

Especial attention given to repairing Watches and Musical Boxes by FIRST-CLASS workmen.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

ISAAC K. STAUFFER,

WATCHES AND JEWELRY,

NO. 148 NORTH SECOND STREET,

Corner of Quarry, Philadelphia.

An assortment of

WATCHES,

JEWELRY,

SILVER AND

PLATED WARE,

SUITABLE FOR HOLIDAY GIFTS, AT VERY LOW PRICES. [12 11 wfm6t

C. RUSSELL & CO.,

No. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET,

OFFER ONE OF THE LARGEST STOCKS

OF

FINE FRENCH CLOCKS,

OF THEIR OWN IMPORTATION, IN THE CITY. 5 26½

AMERICAN WATCHES,

The best in the world, sold at Factory Prices,

BY

C. & A. PEQUIGNOT,

MANUFACTURERS OF WATCH CASES,

No. 13 South SIXTH Street.

8 3] *Manufactory, No. 22 S. FIFTH Street.*

STERLING SILVERWARE MANUFACTORY

NO. 414 LOCUST STREET.

GEORGE SHARP,

Patentee of the Ball and Cube patterns, manufactures every description of fine STERLING SILVERWARE, and offers for sale, wholesale and retail, a choice assortment of rich and beautiful goods of new styles at low prices. [9 26 3m

J. M. SHARP. A. ROBERTS.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE AMERICAN SUNDAY-SCHOOL UNION

NO. 1122 CHESNUT STREET, PHILA.,

Has an unusually large variety of beautifully printed profusely illustrated, and handsomely bound

NEW AND SUPERIOR BOOKS,

SUITABLE FOR

HOLIDAY GIFTS.

Also, an extensive assortment of

Bibles and Devotional Books.

Complete Catalogues of the Society's Publications furnished gratuitously. 12 13 2w

---

SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY.

The Fidelity Insurance, Trust and Safe Deposit Company, for the Safe Keeping of Bonds, Stocks, and Other Valuables.

CAPITAL..........$500,000

DIRECTORS.

N. B. BROWNE,
CLARENCE H. CLARK,
JOHN WELSH,
J. GILLINGHAM FELL,
EDWARD W. CLARK,
ALEXANDER HENRY,
S. A. CALDWELL,
HENRY C. GIBSON,
CHARLES MACALESTER.

Office in the Fire-proof Building of the Philadelphia National Bank, CHESNUT Street, above Fourth.

This Company receives on deposit, and GUARANTEES THE SAFE KEEPING OF VALUABLES upon the following rates a year, viz.:—

Coupon Bonds	$1 per $1000
Registered Bonds and Securities	50 cents per $1000
Gold Coin or Bullion	$1·25 per $1000
Silver Coin or Bullion	$2 per $1000
Gold or Silver Plate	$1 per $100

Cash Boxes or small tin boxes of Bankers, Brokers, Capitalists, etc., contents unknown to the Company, and liability limited, $25 a year.

The Company offers for RENT (renter exclusively holding the key) SAFES INSIDE ITS VAULTS at $20, $30, $40, $50, and $75 a year, according to size and location.

Coupons and Interest Collected for one per cent.

Interest allowed on Money Deposits.

This Company is authorized to receive and execute Trusts of every description.

12 31mwfrp] N. B. BROWNE, President.
ROBERT PATTERSON, Secretary and Treasurer.

PROPOSALS

PROPOSALS FOR ARMY TRANSPORTATION.

OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, }
FORT LEAVENWORTH, Kansas, Nov. 15, 1867. }

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. the 11th of January, 1868, for the transportation of military supplies during the year commencing April 1, 1868, and ending March 31, 1869, on the following routes:—

ROUTE NO. 2.

From Fort Harker, Kansas, Fort Hays, Kansas, and any other point or points that may be designated by the Chief Quartermaster Department of the Missouri, on the Union Pacific Railroad, E. D., to any places that may be designated by the shipping officer, in the State of Kansas and Territory of Colorado south of latitude 40 degrees North, and to Fort Union, New Mexico, or other depot that may be designated in that Territory, and to any other points on the route to that depot.

ROUTE NO. 3.

From Fort Union, or such other depot as may be established in the Territory of New Mexico, to any posts or stations that are or may be established in that Territory, and to such posts or stations as may be designated in the Territory of Arizona, and in the State of Texas, west of longitude 105 degrees.

ROUTE NO. 5.

From such point as may be designated on the Missouri Pacific Railroad, Southwest Branch of Missouri Pacific Railroad, or the Union Pacific Railroad, E. D., to Fort Gibson, Indian Territory, or such other point as may be established as the military depot in that Territory.

The weight to be transported during the year will not exceed on Route No. 2, 20,000,000 pounds; on Route No. 3, 8,000,000 pounds; and on Route No. 5, 2,000,000 pounds.

Proposals will be made for each route separately.

Bidders will state the rate per 100 pounds per 100 miles at which they will transport the stores in each month of the year, beginning April 1, 1868, and ending March 31, 1869.

Bidders will give their names in full, as well as their places of residence, and each proposal *must* be accompanied by a bond in the sum of ten thousand ($10,000) dollars, duly executed by two or more responsible persons, in legal form and properly stamped, guaranteeing that in case the contract is awarded for the route mentioned in the proposal to the party proposing, it will be accepted and entered into, and good and sufficient security furnished by said party in accordance with the terms of this advertisement.

Each bidder must be present at the opening of the proposals, or be represented by his attorney.

The contractor will be required to give bonds in the following amounts:—

On Route No. 2, $200,000.
On Route No. 3, $100,000.
On Route No. 5, $30,000.

Satisfactory evidence of the loyalty and solvency of each bidder and person offered as security will be required.

Proposals will be indorsed "Proposals for Army Transportation on Route No. "2," "3," or "5," as the case may be, *and none will be entertained unless they comply with the requirements of this advertisement.*

The party to whom an award is made must be prepared to execute the contract without unnecessary delay, and to give the required bonds for the faithful performance of the contract.

The right to reject any and all bids that may be offered is reserved.

The contractor on each route must be in readiness for service by the 1st day of April, 1868, and must have a place of business or agency at which he may be communicated with readily. For Route No. 2 at Fort Harker, and such other points on the railroad as may be designated as the starting point of the route; for Route No. 3 at Fort Union, New Mexico, or such other point as may be established as the depot, and for Route No. 5 at Leavenworth, Kansas.

Blank forms showing the conditions of the contract to be entered into for each route can be had upon application at this office, or at the office of the Quartermaster at New York, Chicago, St. Louis, St. Paul, Fort Leavenworth, Omaha, Denver, C. T., and Santa Fe, and must accompany and be a part of the proposals.

L. C. EASTON,
Deputy Quartermaster-General,
12 3 tJ11 C. Q. M. Dep't of the Missouri.

HEADQUARTERS DEPOT OF THE PLATTE,
CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, }
OMAHA, Neb., November 20, 1867. }

PROPOSALS FOR ARMY TRANSPORTATION.—Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 12 M. on THURSDAY, the 2d day of January, 1868, for the transportation of Military Supplies during the year commencing April 1, 1868, and ending March 31, 1869, on Route No. 1, from Cheyenne, Dakota, or such other points as may be determined upon during the year, on the Omaha branch of the Union Pacific Railroad, west of Cheyenne, to such posts or depots as are now or may be established in the Territory of Montana, south of latitude 47 degrees, in the Territory of Dakota, west of longitude 104 degrees, in the Territory of Idaho, east of longitude 114 degrees, and in the Territories of Utah and Colorado, north of latitude 40 degrees, including, if necessary, Denver city.

The weight to be transported during the year on Route No. 1 will not exceed twenty-five million (25,000,000) pounds.

Bidders will state the rate per 100 pounds per 100 miles at which they will transport the stores in each month of the year beginning April 1, 1868, and ending March 31, 1869.

Bidders should give their names in full, as well as their places of residence, and each proposal should be accompanied by a bond in the sum of ten thousand ($10,000) dollars, signed by two or more responsible persons, legally executed and properly stamped, guaranteeing that in case a contract is awarded for the route mentioned in the proposal to the party proposing, the contract will be accepted and entered into, and good and sufficient security furnished by said party in accordance with the terms of this advertisement.

Each bidder must be present at the opening of the proposals in person or be represented by his attorney.

The contractor will be required to give $250,000 bonds.

Satisfactory evidence of the loyalty and solvency of each bidder and person offered as security will be required.

Proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for Army Transportation on Route No. 1," and none will be entertained unless they fully comply with the requirements of this advertisement.

The party to whom the award is made must be prepared to execute the contract at once, and to give the required bonds for the faithful performance of the contract.

The right to reject any or all bids that may be offered is reserved.

The contractor must be in readiness for service by the 1st day of April, 1868, and will be required to have a place of business or agency at which he may be communicated with promptly and readily, for Route No. 1, at Cheyenne, Dakota, or at such other point as may be indicated as the starting point of the route.

Blanks forms, showing the conditions of the contract to be entered into, can be had on application at this office, or at the office of the Quartermaster at New York, St. Louis, Fort Leavenworth, Santa Fe, and Fort Snelling, and must accompany and be a part of the proposals.

By order of the Quartermaster-General.

WILLIAM MYERS,
Brevet Brig.-Gen., Chief Quartermaster, Department of the Platte. 12 2 1m

---

PROPOSALS FOR ARMY TRANSPORTATION.

OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, }
DEPARTMENT OF DAKOTA, }
ST. PAUL, Minnesota, Nov. 13, 1867. }

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., on the 20th day of January, 1868, for the transportation of Military Supplies during the year commencing April 1, 1868, and ending March 31, 1869, on Route No. 4, from Saint Paul, Minn., or Saint Cloud, Minn., by the shortest road or line, to such Posts as are now or may be established in the State of Minnesota and in that portion of Dakota Territory lying east of the Missouri river and bounded by it, and from Fort Stevenson, or other designated point on the Missouri river, eastward to present posts, or such as may be established east or north of that river, in Dakota Territory.

The weight to be transported on this Route No. 4 shall not exceed ten million pounds (10,000,000 pounds.)

Bidders will state the rate per one hundred (100) pounds per one hundred (100) miles for each month of the year beginning April 1, 1868, and ending March 31, 1869.

Bidders should give their names in full, as well as their places of residence, and each proposal should be accompanied by a bond in the sum of ten thousand dollars, signed by two or more responsible persons, guaranteeing that in case a contract is awarded for the route mentioned in the proposal to the party proposing, the contract will be accepted and entered into, and good and sufficient security furnished by said party in accordance with the terms of this advertisement.

The contractor will be required to give bonds in the sum of one hundred thousand dollars ($100,000.)

Satisfactory evidence of the loyalty and solvency of each bidder and person offered as security will be required.

Proposals must be endorsed "Proposals for Army Transportation on Route No. 4," and none will be entertained unless they fully comply with the requirements of this advertisement.

The party to whom an award is made must be prepared to execute the contract at once, and to give the required bonds for the faithful performance of the contract.

The right to reject any and all bids that may be offered is reserved.

The contractor must be in readiness for service by the 1st day of April, 1868, and will be required to have a place of business or agency at which he may be communicated with promptly and readily for Route No. 4, at Saint Paul, Minnesota, Fort Stevenson, Dakota Territory, or at such other point as may be indicated as the starting point of the route.

Blank forms, showing the conditions of the contract to be entered into, can be had on application at this office, or at the office of the Quartermaster at New York, Chicago, St. Louis, Fort Leavenworth, Omaha, and Fort Snelling, and must accompany and be a part of the proposals

S. B. HOLABIRD,
Lieut.-Col., Deputy Q. M. Gen.,
Brevet Brig.-Gen. U. S. A.,
11 30 tJ19 Chief Q. M., Department of Dakota.

FITLER, WEAVER & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

MANILLA AND TARRED CORDAGE, CORDS, TWINES, ETC.

No. 23 North WATER Street, and
No. 22 North DELAWARE Avenue,
PHILADELPHIA.

EDWIN H. FITLER, MICHAEL WEAVER,
CONRAD F. CLOTHIER. [2 14]

SHIPPING

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.

The Inman Line, sailing SEMI-WEEKLY, carrying the United States Mails.

ETNA..........Saturday, December 14
CITY OF BOSTON..........Saturday, December 21
CITY OF BALTIMORE..........Saturday, December 28
CITY OF LONDON..........Saturday, January 4
CITY OF WASHINGTON..........Saturday, January 11

and each succeeding Saturday and Wednesday, at noon, from Pier No. 45 NORTH River.

Rates of Passage by the Mail Steamer sailing EVERY SATURDAY:—

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$30
" to London	105	" to London	35
" to Paris	115	" to Paris	45

Passage by the Wednesday steamers:—First Cabin, $110; Steerage $30. Payable in United States currency. Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at moderate rates. Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40, currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends. For further information apply at the Company's offices.

JOHN G. DALE Agent,
12 9½ No. 411 CHESNUT Street, Phila.

NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Through Line to California, via Panama or Nicaragua.

Sailing from New York December 5th and 15th; January 5th, 15th, and 25th, and February 15th and 25th, with New Steamships of the First-class.

Passage Lower than by any other Line.

For further information address the undersigned, at No. 177 WEST Street, New York.

D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.
Or THOMAS R. SEARLE,
No. 217 WALNUT Street,
12 3 3m Philadelphia, Pa.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET, AT REDUCED RATES.

DRAFTS AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND, AND WALES.

For particulars apply to
TAPSCOTTS, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 86 SOUTH Street, and No. 23 BROADWAY,
11 Or to THOS. T. SEARLE, No. 217 WALNUT

THE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LINE, FOR NEW ORLEANS, LA., VIA HAVANA.

JUNIATA, 1215 tons, Captain P. F. Hoxie.
STAR OF THE UNION, 1075 tons, Capt. T. N. Cooksey.

The JUNIATA will leave for New Orleans on Saturday, December 21, at 8 o'clock A. M., from Pier 18, South Wharves.

The STAR OF THE UNION will leave New Orleans for this port on Saturday, December 21.

Through bills of lading signed for freight to Mobile, Galveston, Natchez, Vicksburg, Memphis, Nashville, Cairo, St. Louis, Louisville, and Cincinnati.

Agents at New Orleans, Creevy Nickerson, & Co.

WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent.
CHARLES E. DILKES, Freight Agent,
11 22 No. 314 S. Delaware avenue.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LINE, FOR WILMINGTON, N. C.

The steamship PIONEER, 812 tons, Captain J. Bennett, will leave for the above port on Thursday, December 19, at 5 o'clock P. M., from Pier 18 South Wharves.

Bills of lading signed at through and reduced rates to all principal points in North Carolina.

Agents at Wilmington, Worth & Daniel.

WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,
CHARLES E. DILKES, Freight Agent,
11 22 No. 314 S. Delaware avenue.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR LINE FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

TONAWANDA, 850 tons, Captain Wm. Jennings.
WYOMING, 850 tons, Captain Jacob Teal.

The steamship TONAWANDA will leave for the above port on Saturday, December 21, at 8 o'clock A. M., from Pier 18 South Wharves.

Through passage tickets sold, and freight taken for all points in connection with the Georgia Central Railroad.

WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,
CHARLES E. DILKES, Freight Agent,
No. 314 S. DELAWARE Avenue.
Agents at Savannah, Hunter & Gammell. 11 22

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE, THROUGH AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.

THROUGH RECEIPTS TO NEWBERN.

Also all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad, and to Lynchburg Va., Tennessee and the West, via Norfolk, Petersburg, South-Side Railroad, and Richmond and Danville Railroad.

The regularity, safety and cheapness of this route commend it to the public as the most desirable medium for carrying every description of freight.

No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.

Steamships insure at lowest rates, and leave regularly from first wharf above Market street.

Freight received daily.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South WHARVES.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 6 1

OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY.—DAILY LINE FOR BALTIMORE, via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal.

Philadelphia and Baltimore Union Steamboat Company, daily at 3 o'clock P. M.

The Steamers of this line are now plying regularly between this port and Baltimore, leaving the Pier No. 2 N. Delaware avenue, above Market street daily at 2 o'clock P. M (Sundays excepted).

Carrying all description of Freight as low as any other line.

Freight handled with great care, delivered promptly, and forwarded to all points beyond the terminus free of commission.

Particular attention paid to the transportation of all description of Merchandise, Horses, Carriages etc. etc.

For further information apply to
JOHN D. RUOFF, Agent,
5 16] No. 18 N. DELAWARE Avenue.

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO Alexandria, Georgetown, and Washington D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton, and the Southwest.

Steamers leave regularly from the first wharf above Market street.

Freight received daily.

WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South Wharves.
J. B. DAVIDSON, Agent at Georgetown.
M. ELDRIDGE & Co., Agents at Alexandria, Virginia. 6 1

FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE and Raritan Canal.

Express Steamboat Company Steam Propellers leave Daily from first wharf below Market street. Through in twenty-four hours. Goods forwarded to all points, North, East, and West, free of commission.

Freight received at the lowest rates.

WM. P. CLYDE & CO., Agents,
No. 14 South Wharves.
JAMES HAND, Agent,
No. 104 Wall street, New York. 1 1f

FOR NEW YORK.—SWIFTSURE Transportation Company Despatch and Swiftsure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal, on and after the 15th of March, leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M., connecting with all Northern and Eastern lines.

For freight, which will be taken on accommodating terms, apply to

WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO.,
1 1½ No. 132 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

TO SHIP CAPTAINS AND OWNERS.—The undersigned having leased the KENSINGTON SCREW DOCK, begs to inform his friends and the patrons of the Dock that he is prepared with increased facilities to accommodate those having vessels to be raised or repaired, and being a practical ship-carpenter and caulker, will give personal attention to the vessels entrusted to him for repairs.

Captains or Agents, Ship-Carpenters and Machinists having vessels to repair, are solicited to call.

Having the agency for the sale of "Wetterstedts' Patent Metallic Composition" for Copper paint, for the preservation of vessels' bottoms, for this city, I am prepared to furnish the same on reasonable terms.

JOHN H. HAMMITT,
Kensington Screw Dock,
1½ DELAWARE Avenue, above Laurel street.

BROWN'S PATENT

COMBINED CARPET-STRETCHER AND TACK-DRIVER.

With this machine a lady can alone stretch and tack down at the same time her carpets as easily as to sweep them, saving back-aches, bruised fingers, temper, time, and money. It will stretch all kinds of carpets without the least damage, better, quicker, and easier than any other Stretcher made, and drive from 2 to 20-oz. tacks with or without leather heads is simple, easily worked, and will last a lifetime. Agents wanted. Liberal terms given. It is a nice machine for ladies to sell. For Machines or Agencies call on or address

WILLIAM F. SCHEIBLE,
No. S. THIRD Street,
2 7tf Philadelphia.

GEORGE PLOWMAN,

CARPENTER AND BUILDER

REMOVED

To No. 134 DOCK Street,

3 1½ PHILADELPHIA.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

DE LA GRANGE. BRIGNOLI.

GRAND ITALIAN OPERA.

MAX STRAKOSCH has the honor to announce the opening of the fall season of the Italian Opera, limited to five nights and one Matinee, on

MONDAY EVENING, December 16, at 8 P. M.,

When will be produced Verdi's chef d'œuvre in four acts,

IL TROVATORE.

Mme. ANNA DE LA GRANGE as..........LEONORA
Miss ADELAIDE PHILLIPS as..........AZUCENA
Signor BRIGNOLI as..........MANRICO
Signor RANDOLFI as..........COUNT DI LUNA

The Chorus and Orchestra have been carefully selected from the very best talent.

Musical Director and Conductor.....Signor NICOLAO

TUESDAY Evening Dec. 17.—NORMA. WEDNESDAY, Dec. 18.—LA FAVORITA. THURSDAY, Dec. 19.—DON GIOVANNI. FRIDAY, Dec. 20.—ERNANI.

SATURDAY, Dec. 21.—GRAND FAREWELL MATINEE.

SCALE OF PRICES—Admission to Parquet, Dress Circle, and Balcony, ONE DOLLAR. Reserved Seats, 50 cents extra. Family Circle, 50 cents. Gallery, 25 cents. Private Boxes, $15.

Box Office open daily from 9 A. M., at the Academy of Music, and C. W. A. TRUMPLER'S new Music Store, No. 926 CHESNUT Street. 12 12 thfsm

---

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

MAX MARETZEK'S

GRAND ITALIAN OPERA.

POSITIVELY FOR TWO WEEKS ONLY,

Commencing MONDAY, Jan. 6, 1868,

during which the distinguished prima donna,

M'ME PAREPA ROSA,

will appear in a number of her favorite roles. 12 12tf

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.

Lessees..........WM. E. SINN & CO.

GERMAN DRAMA.

Director..........MAX MARETZEK.

FIRST APPEARANCE IN PHILADELPHIA OF M'LLE FANNY JANAUSCHEK

(The Greatest Living Tragedienne),

FOR SIX NIGHTS ONLY.

GRAND OPENING NIGHT,

THIS (Monday) EVENING, Dec. 16,

with Grillparzer's great tragedy, in four acts,

MEDEA.

Medea..........M'lle FANNY JANAUSCHEK

In which character she achieved an unprecedented success at the New York Academy of Music.

TUESDAY..........ADRIENNE LECOUVREUR
WEDNESDAY (Leah the Forsaken)..........DEBORAH
THURSDAY..........EGMONT
FRIDAY..........EMILIA GALOTTI
SATURDAY (A Woman of the People) MARIEANNE

Tickets, $1; Reserved seats, 50 cents extra. Family Circle, 50 cents only. Private Boxes, $15.

Tickets now on sale at Wittig's Music Store, No. 1021 Chesnut street, and at the Box Office of the Theatre.

Doors open at 7¼. Commence at 8 o'clock.

SATURDAY—M'LLE ZOE MATINEE.

MONDAY, Dec. 23—CENDRILLON.

CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—

MAD'LLE FANNY JANAUSCHEK,

COMMENCING

MONDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 16.

Ticket Office at Wittig's Music Store, No. 1021 Chesnut street. 12 14

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins at 7½ o'clock.

POSITIVELY LAST FIVE NIGHTS OF EDWIN ADAMS.

MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 16,

Watts Phillips' great play of

THE DEAD HEART;

OR, THE MAN OF THE PEOPLE.

Robert Landry..........EDWIN ADAMS

FRIDAY—BENEFIT AND LAST NIGHT OF EDWIN ADAMS.

SATURDAY—MR. WALCOT'S BENEFIT.

CHRISTMAS WEEK—"OURS."

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.

THIS (Monday) EVENING, Dec. 16,

LAST CHANCES IN THE LOTTERY OF LIFE.

FOURTH AND LAST WEEK OF

MR. JOHN BROUGHAM,

who will appear, for the nineteenth time, in his great dramatic satire upon the vices, follies, and sensations of the present day, entitled

THE LOTTERY OF LIFE.

Terry, the Swell..........Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM

(A Scampish character on "The Chances").

Popular Ethiopian Scene by Mr. FRANK BROWER.

FOX'S AMERICAN VARIETY THEATRE.—EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

GREAT COMBINATION TROUPE,

in Grand Ballets, Ethiopian Burlesques, Songs, Dances Pantomimes, Gymnast Acts, etc.

THE MATCHLESS AND UNEQUALLED HANLON BROTHERS—THE PERFECT MODELS OF GRACE AND DARING, THE MOST POPULAR AND SUCCESSFUL ATHLETES AND GYMNASTS THE WORLD HAS EVER PRODUCED. 12 14 4t

---

SEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE, SEVENTH Street, below Arch.

L. V. TUNISON & CO..........Proprietors.

TUNISON & CO.'S MINSTRELS.

GRAND CHANGE OF PROGRAMME THROUGHOUT.

CROWDED HOUSES.

DELIGHTED AUDIENCES.

IMMENSE SUCCESS OF THE NEW BURLESQUE.

PETER PIPER PEPPER PODGE AND FORT FISHER.

J. H. Budworth, Frank Moran, W. S. Budworth, Wm. Allen, J. Robinson, Henry Schenk, and others.

THE CREAM OF THE PROFESSION,

In their respective characters.

Doors open at 7 o'clock. Commence at 8. Admission 25, 50, and 75 cents. Boxes, $5.

CARL SENTZ'S

ORCHESTRAL MATINEES,

EVERY THURSDAY AFTERNOON,

At 3½ o'clock,

IN HORTICULTURAL HALL.

Piano Solo—Mr. H. G. THUNDER.

Package of Four Tickets for One Dollar.

Single Tickets, 50 cents.

To be had at Boner & Co.'s, No. 1102 Chesnut street, and at the door. 11 23tf

---

HASSLER'S MONDAY AFTERNOON CONCERTS, at CONCERT HALL, EVERY MONDAY, from 3½ till 5 o'clock. Four tickets, $1; thirty, $5.

GERMANIA ORCHESTRA.—PUBLIC REhearsals at the MUSICAL FUND HALL, every SATURDAY, at 3½ P. M. Tickets sold at the door, and at all principal Music Stores. Engagements can be made by addressing G. BASTERT, No. 1231 MONTEREY Street, or at R. WILLIG'S Music Store, No. 1021 CHESNUT Street. 10 9 3m

---

HARRY GURR, THE HUMAN FROG!! IN A MASSIVE IRON TANK, AT THE ACADEMY FOR THE HOLIDAYS. FULL PARTICULARS IN PAPERS THURSDAY. 12 14 4t

FURNISHING GOODS, SHIRTS, &C

J. W. SCOTT & CO.,

SHIRT MANUFACTURERS,

AND DEALERS IN

MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS

NO. 814 CHESNUT STREET,

FOUR DOORS BELOW THE "CONTINENTAL,"

5 27rp PHILADELPHIA.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM

SHIRT MANUFACTORY,

AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE

PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.

All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.

WINCHESTER & CO.,
11½ No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED would call attention of the public to his NEW GOLDEN EAGLE FURNACE.

This is an entirely new heater. It is so constructed as to at once commend itself to general favor, being a combination of wrought and cast iron. It is very simple in its construction, and is perfectly airtight; self-cleaning, having no pipes or drums to be taken out and cleaned. It is so arranged with upright flues as to produce a larger amount of heat from the same weight of coal than any furnace now in use. The hygrometric condition of the air as produced by my new arrangement of evaporation will at once demonstrate that it is the only Hot Air Furnace that will produce a perfectly healthy atmosphere.

Those in want of a complete Heating Apparatus would do well to call and examine the Golden Eagle.

CHARLES WILLIAMS,
Nos. 1132 and 1134 MARKET Street,
Philadelphia.

A large assortment of Cooking Ranges, Fire-Board Stoves, Low Down Grates, Ventilators, etc., always on hand.

N. B.—Jobbing of all kinds promptly done. 5 10½

THOMPSON'S LONDON KITCHENER, OR EUROPEAN RANGE, for Families, Hotels, or Public Institutions, in TWENTY DIFFERENT SIZES. Also, Philadelphia Ranges, Hot-Air Furnaces, Portable Heaters, Lowdown Grates, Fireboard Stoves, Bath Boilers, Stewhole Plates, Boilers, Cooking Stoves, etc., wholesale and retail, by the manufacturers.

SHARPE & THOMSON,
11 27 stuth6m No. 209 N. SECOND Street.

WILLIAM S. GRANT,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

No. 33 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia,

AGENT FOR

Dupont's Gunpowder, Refined Nitre, Charcoal, Etc.
W. Baker & Co.'s Chocolate, Cocoa, and Broma.
Crocker Bros. & Co.'s Yellow Metal Sheathing Bolts, and Nails. 1 24½

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON,
SUNDAYS EXCEPTED)
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET.

Price, Three Cents per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents per Week, payable to the Carrier, and Mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars per Annum: One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered

MONDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1867.

The Reasons for the Removal of Hon. Edwin M. Stanton.

The communication sent by the President to the Senate, in which he states his reasons for removing Mr. Stanton from the post of Secretary of War, has been at last published in full. It is, in truth, a much weaker document than we had anticipated, from the carefully prepared synopsis which was furnished by the President. The object of the entire document is clearly not to explain the cause of the removal, but to injure Mr. Stanton. This is apparent in every feature of the report. Else why should a number of alleged inconsistencies in the Secretary's political record be pointed out at such length? Surely even Mr. Johnson does not mention such inconsistencies as a cause for expulsion from office! But if it should tend to injure the Secretary, its end would be accomplished. The attempt, however, is a signal failure. What Mr. Johnson states as the crowning act of wrong on the part of the Secretary, is more calculated to endear him to the people of the land than anything which he has done. There has been all along a fear that Mr. Stanton lacked delicacy in holding on to his office, and the great card which has been played against him by all his enemies in the land is that he maintained his position not from a sense of duty, but from a love of power. This is removed from him by the President himself. There can be no more powerful exculpation than Mr. Johnson himself furnishes. He says, speaking of Mr. Stanton's refusal to resign:—

> "This language is very significant. Mr. Stanton holds the position *unwillingly. He is ready to leave when it is safe to leave*, and as the danger which he apprehends from his removal then will not exist when Congress is here, he is constrained to remain during the interim. He does not say that no one other than himself can at any time be found to take his place and perform his duties. On the contrary, *he expresses a desire to leave the office at the earliest moment consistent with these high public considerations.* He says, in effect, that while Congress is away he must remain, but that when Congress is here, he can go. In other words, he has lost confidence in the President. He is unwilling to leave the War Department in his hands, or in the hands of any one the President may appoint or designate to perform its duties. If he resigns, the President may appoint a Secretary of War that Mr. Stanton does not approve. Therefore, he will not resign. But when Congress is in session the President cannot appoint a Secretary of War whom the Senate does not approve. *Consequently when Congress meets Mr. Stanton is ready to resign.*"

Mr. Stanton ought to be eternally grateful to the President for these words. They remove from him the only slur which his enemies could cast upon his actions. They at once make all those who, like him, had "lost confidence in the President," approve of his action. We have the President's own word for it that the Secretary "held the position unwillingly;" that he "desired to leave the office at the earliest moment consistent" with duty; and that when "Congress met he was ready to resign." Here, then, we see a gentleman in the true light of a patriot. His feelings had been wounded; he was insulted; he desired to relieve himself of his unpleasant position; but he feared for his country, he felt that duty ought to be obeyed before desire, and he decided to remain. The whole loyal North was, at the time when Mr. Stanton so acted, filled with the same distrust of the same Executive, and they can appreciate Mr. Stanton's self-denial in seeking to serve them by sacrificing himself. This confession of the President makes it unnecessary for us to go over the ground as to whether Mr. Stanton acted with delicacy or not, as to whether he had cause or not for his action: the President's own words tells us he acted only from a sense of duty, and that he did so against his personal will. That is sufficient. Mr. Stanton is justified by his bitterest enemy from all blame.

The second charge, if it can merit such a name, is in regard to the Tenure of Office law. He says:—

> "Every member of my Cabinet advised me that the proposed law was unconstitutional. All spoke without doubt or reservation; but Mr. Stanton's condemnation of the law was the most elaborate and emphatic. After all this, I was not prepared for the ground taken by Mr. Stanton in his note of Aug. 12. I was not prepared to find him compelled, by a new and indefinite sense of public duty under 'the Constitution,' to assume the vindication of a law which, under the solemn obligations of public duty, imposed by the Constitution itself, he advised me was a violation of that Constitution. I make great allowance for a change of opinion, but such a change as this hardly falls within the limits of the greatest indulgence. Where our opinions take the shape of advice and influence the action of others, the utmost stretch of charity will scarcely justify us in repudiating them when they come to be applied to ourselves."

The President seems to think that he has detected Mr. Stanton in an act of gross inconsistency. We pass by the fact that, were this true, the fact is not germane to the matter in question. But Mr. Johnson went out of his way to act as special pleader, and injure Mr. Stanton; for a communication such as he sent to the Senate was no place for quoting errors of judgment. We pass by all this, and deny that there is any inconsistency in Mr. Stanton's course. When the bill was proposed, he deemed it unconstitutional. It was not then a law, and his opinion was but his own individual opinion. He did what he could to convince the law-making power that his view was right. He failed. The Legislature decided that the law was constitutional. It passed the bill. Until the Supreme Court shall have reversed the law, it is the duty of all good citizens to act as though they thought it constitutional. Mr. Stanton could be the judge of its legality. It is a new doctrine that each citizen is to decide for himself whether a legislative enactment is legal. It was the law of the land in August last, and when, in direct opposition to its provisions, Mr. Johnson sought to relieve Mr. Stanton, that office, notwithstanding his previous opinion, was right and consistent in calling attention to its provisions and claiming the rights which it guaranteed. This is so simple a proposition that we are surprised that Mr. Johnson should have sought to charge the Secretary with inconsistency on that account.

The last ground for removal furnished by the President is in regard to the alleged suppression of a despatch relative to the New Orleans massacre. He says:—

> "By telegrams from the Lieutenant-Governor and Attorney-General of Louisiana, dated the 27th and 28th of August, I was advised that a body of delegates, claiming to be a constitutional convention, were about to assemble in New Orleans; that the matter was before the Grand Jury, but that it would be impossible to execute civil process without a riot, and this question was asked:—'Is the military to interfere to prevent process of court?' This question was asked at a time when the civil courts were in the full exercise of their authority, and the answer sent by telegraph, on the same 28th of August, was this:—'The military will be expected to sustain and not interfere with the proceedings of the courts.'
>
> "On the same 28th of August the following telegram was sent to Mr. Stanton by Major-General Baird, then (owing to the absence of General Sheridan) in command of the military at New Orleans:—
>
> "'Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War:—A Convention has been called, with the sanction of Governor Wells, to meet here on Monday. The Lieutenant-Governor and city authorities think it unlawful, and propose to break it up by arresting the delegates. I have given no orders on the subject, but have warned the parties that I could not countenance or permit such action without instruction to that effect from the President. Please instruct me at once by telegraph.'"

This despatch the President says was not shown to him by Mr. Stanton for several weeks; and had it been the riot would have been prevented. Let us look at this statement. The President acknowledges the receipt of a telegram on the 27th, and one on the 28th, telling him of the Convention—telling him that the Grand Jury was about to indict the Convention; that civil process would lead to a riot; and wanting to know whether the military would interfere to prevent a riot by forbidding the execution of the civil process. This is acknowledged by Mr. Johnson. To this he replied, forbidding the military to interfere, except to aid the courts. This was done on the 28th. The *same day* the despatch from General Baird was sent. It went over exactly the same grounds, it stated the same facts, it prophesied the same results and asked for instruction. Mr. Stanton had already seen the President, and that officer had already given an answer to an exactly similar despatch. Why, then, hasten with this duplicate? The result would, in all human probability, have been the same. Mr. Stanton neglected to send it. In doing so he possibly erred, but it was not a crime; that being a neglect to supply two copies of the same thing. For this he is arraigned. Whether guilty or not the country has already decreed.

So much for the communication. It exonerates Mr. Stanton from all blame for want of delicacy. In fails to prove even an inconsistency against him, and attempts, without success, to trump up a mere neglect. The message will do Mr. Stanton much good. It is the best refutation to the many slanders heaped against him, and, instead of being an accusation, is in itself a defense.

Another Real Estate Transaction.

For several weeks past the air has been rife with rumors to the effect that negotiations were pending between the United States and Spain for the purchase by the former of the West Indian possessions of the latter. These rumors have at last assumed a tangible shape, and by the latest news from Havana we are given the terms of the bargain. It would appear that the Hon. John P. Hale, our Minister to the Court of Madrid, has been conducting the negotiations on the part of the United States, and his views of the value of real estate, and of the financial resources of this country, put Mr. Seward's peculiar notions in a very unfavorable light. Mr. Seward, in his dealings with foreign powers which have much land and little money, never rises above the paltry sum of seven millions and a half; but Mr. Hale proceeds on a truly magnificent scale, and the amount of hard cash—greenbacks are below par even in Spain—which he regards as a fair price for "the ever-faithful isle" and its outposts is a round $150,000,000. Of this amount $50,000,000 is to be paid down, with the transfer of the property to the United States; $50,000,000 is to be paid in a year from the first instalment; and the remaining $50,000,000 at the end of six years.

In return for this money, which, if it ever finds its way into the coffers of the Spanish Court, will set the tottering dynasty of Isabella II fairly on its feet, we are to receive the fee-simple of Cuba and Porto Rico. The former of these islands, as is well known, is the largest of all the West India groups, and by reason of its size and fertility has received the title of "The Queen of the Antilles." The Bahama channel, by which it is separated from the Peninsula of Florida, is but one hundred and thirty miles in width at the narrowest part, so that it is readily accessible, and is, therefore, not open to the great objection of distance. It is limited by the 74th and 85th degrees of west longitude, and by 19 deg. 50 min. and 23 deg. 10 min. of north latitude. Its greatest length is about six hundred and fifty miles from east to west, and its average breadth fifty-five miles, while at one point, Cape de Cruz, it has a width of full 110 miles. This gives it a seacoast of 2000 miles, exclusive of the numberless sinuosities which indent its borders, and an estimated area of 34,800 square miles, or more than the combined territory of the New England States, exclusive of Maine, and full one thousand square miles more than Indiana. In 1862 it had a population of 1,376,535, including that of the small islands and keys adjacent to and dependent upon it. At that time the white population was about 775,000, the remaining 600,000 being made up of negroes, of whom about 230,000 were free and 370,000 slaves. Of the whites, about 100,000 were natives of Spain; 30,000 of the Canary Islands; 3000 of France; 1000 of England; and 3000 of North America and other countries—the remaining portion having been born upon the island. Porto Rico, the fourth of the Antilles in point of size, is 90 miles in length, from east to west, and 36 miles in width, giving it an area of about 2500 square miles. The location of the southwestern extremity of the island is in 17 deg. 56 min. of north latitude, and in 67 deg. 10 min. of west longitude. The population is estimated at 500,000, of which number but 100,000 are slaves.

That these two magnificent islands are worth every dollar of $150,000,000 is unquestionable, and that Spain would cheerfully resign her sovereignty for that amount we have not the slightest doubt.

The possession of one hundred millions in cash, with the prospect of fifty millions after the lapse of six years, would be nothing less than a godsend to her embarrassed Bourbons, especially at the present day, when the whole kingdom is in a chronic state of revolution. Nor would there be any sacrifice of the national honor in thus parting with the brightest gems in her coronet, for this policy was inaugurated early in the present century, and has been continued until her present American possessions have been narrowed down, with the assistance of revolution, to these two islands.

But notwithstanding the financial embarrassments of the Spanish Government, we entertain grave doubts of the truthfulness of the report of its willingness to part with Cuba and Porto Rico on the terms proposed. If the report prove true, however, the question of our compliance with it is a very momentous one. In the first place, there is no doubt of our inability to pay for this territory outright. Burdened with taxation as we are, it is out of the question to ask the American people to raise an extra $100,000,000 within two years by direct taxation, and there would be an almost unqualified objection to raising the money by a loan, with a corresponding increase of the national debt. But Cuba alone is well worth the price demanded for both islands, and every consideration of national policy demands their acquisition on such favorable terms. How, then, shall we raise the money? The answer is very simple—let Cuba and Porto Rico pay for themselves; let them purchase their own freedom, and once free, let them be received into full connection with the great republic. As long ago as 1864, the revenues of Cuba amounted to about $28,000,000 per annum, $14,000,000 of which found its way to Spain, as a tribute for the unenviable privilege of being governed as badly as any island on the face of the earth. Let the United States place on the European market a short loan for $100,000,000, with interest at six per cent., the revenues of Cuba being pledged as security for payment of both interest and principal. This would be eagerly taken up at par, if not at a premium, and the money would be in the Spanish Treasury at the stipulated time. Then let Spain resign her sovereignty over the island, and let it come under the protectorate of the United States, with a quasi independence, all its surplus revenue being paid into our national Treasury. Not one-half of the amount thus received by us would be required to meet the interest on the loan, and the remainder could be set aside as a sinking fund for the payment of the principal. By the time that the last instalment of $50,000,000 fell due, there would be more than enough accumulated to meet it, without resorting to another loan, and within twelve years from the present time, the whole amount required would be on hand, the bonds could be discharged, and Cuba and Porto Rico released from their anomalous condition by admission into the Union, on a perfect equality with the other States. By that time their populations would be completely Americanized, the Spanish language supplanted by the English, and the manifest destiny of the most important of the West India Islands fully realized, without an increase in our national burdens. This scheme may not be feasible, but it will do no harm to give it a careful consideration.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

[*For additional Special Notices see the Inside Pages.*]

A FEW YEARS AGO THE MANUFACTURING Perfumers of Europe derived an immense revenue from this country. Now the entire annual amount of their toilet extracts imported does not equal one month's consumption of Phalon's "Night-Blooming Cereus"—the most popular scent extant.—*Syracuse Journal.* 14

THE LECTURE OF THE SEASON.

R. STOCKETT MATHEWS,
OF BALTIMORE,
WILL DELIVER HIS GREAT LECTURE,
"THE FAR WEST"
AND
THE PACIFIC RAILROADS,
AT HORTICULTURAL HALL,
TUESDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 17, 1867.

Tickets 50 cents, at Ashmead's, No. 724 Chesnut street, and at the Hall door on evening of lecture.

Doors open at 7 o'clock. Lecture to begin at 8 o'clock. 12 16 2t

OFFICE OF THE MANUFACTURERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 431 WALNUT Street.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 16, 1867.

The Annual Meeting of the stockholders of the Manufacturers' Insurance Company, and election of ten Directors for the ensuing year will be held at this office on MONDAY, January 6, 1868, between the hours of 4 and 6 o'clock P. M.

12 16 18t M. B. KEILY, Secretary.

THE CONSOLIDATION NATIONAL BANK.

PHILADELPHIA, December 14 1867.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank will be held at the Banking House on TUESDAY, January 14, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., and an Election for Directors upon the same day, between the hours of 11 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M.

12 16 mwf16t JOSEPH N. PEIRSOL, Cashier.

TO THE PRESIDENTS OF THE VArious Passenger Railway Companies:—You are requested to examine my new invention for cleaning the snow from the tracks, now in operation on the THIRTEENTH and FIFTEENTH Streets Road. You will see it cleans the tracks thoroughly, and that there is no occasion for doubling your teams. For the right of use of such invention, apply at the office of the THIRTEENTH and FIFTEENTH STREETS RAILWAY COMPANY.

1t R. A. SMITH, Inventor.

REDUCTION IN PRICE OF STECK & CO.'S and Haines Bro.'s PIANOS, MELODEONS, Etc., *to suit the times.* 12 12 1m

SPECIAL NOTICES.

UNION BAPTIST FAIR,

AT CONCERT HALL,

Will Continue Open Until

FRIDAY NIGHT, DEC. 20. [12 16 4t

A FAIR FOR THE SALE OF USEFUL AND FANCY ARTICLES, will be held in the Lecture Room of the

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
GERMAN STREET, BELOW THIRD,
Rev. A. CULVER, Pastor,

commencing on TUESDAY, December 17, and continuing for ONE WEEK. Proceeds to be devoted to necessary repairs and alterations to the Church building and the payment of outstanding liabilities. [12 14 7t

LADIES' FAIR.—A FAIR FOR THE sale of USEFUL and FANCY ARTICLES, in aid of the ALEXANDER PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, will be held in the New Church Building, N. E. corner of NINETEENTH and GREEN Streets, commencing on MONDAY, December 16, at 5 o'clock P. M., and continuing during the week.

Tickets of Admission—Season, 50 cents; Single, 25 cents; Children, 10 cents; to be had at the door. [12 16 6t

THE GREAT REMEDY.—
THE GREAT REMEDY
THE GREAT REMEDY
THE GREAT REMEDY
THE GREAT REMEDY
THE GREAT REMEDY

For the Cure of Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Spitting of Blood, Hoarseness or Loss of Voice, Night Sweats, Sore Throat, Pains in the Side and Breast, Whooping Cough, Palpitation or Disease of the Heart, and all Complaints of a Pulmonary Nature.

SWAYNE'S
SWAYNE'S
SWAYNE'S
SWAYNE'S
SWAYNE'S
SWAYNE'S
SWAYNE'S
SWAYNE'S
COMPOUND SYRUP OF
COMPOUND SYRUP OF
COMPOUND SYRUP OF
COMPOUND SYRUP OF
COMPOUND SYRUP OF
COMPOUND SYRUP OF
COMPOUND SYRUP OF
COMPOUND SYRUP OF
WILD CHERRY.
WILD CHERRY.
WILD CHERRY.
WILD CHERRY.
WILD CHERRY.
WILD CHERRY.
WILD CHERRY.
WILD CHERRY.

Prepared only by DR. SWAYNE & SON, No. 330 North SIXTH Street, above Vine, Philadelphia. 8 2 mwf

J. E. GOULD

OFFERS FOR

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS,

STECK & CO.'S PIANOS,
HAINES BROS.' PIANOS,
AND
MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS.

PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES. 12 11 2wtp

NOW READY.

LIPPINCOTT'S MAGAZINE
OF
LITERATURE, SCIENCE, AND EDUCATION.

CONTENTS OF JANUARY NUMBER.

1. DALLAS GALBRAITH. An American Novel. Part I.
2. A WELCOME TO GARIBALDI.
3. THE OLD SLATE-ROOF HOUSE.
4. THE FORGET-ME-NOT. A Christmas Story.
5. EDUCATION IN A REPUBLIC.
6. RAYS FROM THE HONEYMOON.
7. PRE-HISTORIC MAN.
8. VOX HUMANA.
9. THE ABBE BRASSEUR AND HIS DISCOVERIES.
10. TRADE AND CURRENCY.
11. THE COOK IN HISTORY.
12. MY DESTINY.
13. OUR ANCIENT CITY.
14. OUR MONTHLY GOSSIP.
15. LITERATURE OF THE DAY.

TERMS OF LIPPINCOTT'S MAGAZINE.

YEARLY SUBSCRIPTION.—Four Dollars.

SINGLE NUMBERS.—Thirty-five cents.

CLUB RATES.—Two Copies for Seven Dollars: Five Copies for Sixteen Dollars; Ten Copies for Thirty Dollars; and each additional copy, Three Dollars. For every Club of Twenty Subscribers an extra copy will be furnished GRATIS, or Twenty-one Copies for Sixty Dollars.

Specimen Numbers sent to any address on receipt of Thirty-five cents.

Subscribers will please be careful to give their Post Office address in full. Address

J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO., Publishers,
Nos. 715 and 717 MARKET Street,
12 16 mws3t Philadelphia, Pa.

FOR THE INFORMATION OF HOLDERS OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, who may wish to convert them into the

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

OF THE

Union Pacific Railroad Co.,

We publish below the terms upon which they may now be exchanged at the office of the Agents of the Company in this city,

WM. PAINTER & CO.,
NO. 36 SOUTH THIRD STREET.

We would to-day give these bonds and pay a difference of

$206·31	taking in exchange	U. S. 6's of 1881.	
$156·33	do.	do.	5-20's of 1862.
$127·58	do.	do.	5-20's of 1864.
137·58	do.	do.	5-20's of 1865, May & Nov.
$151·33	do.	do.	5-20's of '65, Jan. & July.
$151·33	do.	do.	5-20's of '67, do.
$93·33	do.	do.	5 ℘ cent. 10-40's, do.
$159·18	do.	do.	7 3-10's, June issue.
$158·18	do.	do.	7 3-10's, July issue.

(For every thousand dolls.)

We offer these bonds to the public, with every confidence in their security.

Philadelphia, Nov. 21, 1867. 12 2 4p

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The Subscriber offers his ENTIRE STOCK of USEFUL HOUSE-FURNISHING AND FANCY GOODS AT GREAT SACRIFICE, TO CLOSE BUSINESS BY JANUARY 1. FIXTURES FOR SALE.

WILLIAM YARNALL,
NO. 1232 CHESNUT STREET,
12 10 1mrp Southeast corner of Thirteenth.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

ZOETROPES.

A fresh supply, with new sets of diagrams, just received. No more interesting or useful article illustrating a principle in optics can be had for the young For sale by

JAMES W. QUEEN & CO.,
12 11 19trp No. 924 CHESNUT Street.

SILK, ALPACA, AND GINGHAM
UMBRELLAS,
FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS

A fine assortment now ready.

12 11 11t JOSEPH FUSSELL,
Nos. 2 and 4 N. FOURTH Street, Phila.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.,
Diamond Dealers & Jewelers,
No. 802 CHESNUT Street.
WATCHES,
JEWELRY,
SILVERWARE.

Having greatly increased our Stock for the approaching Holidays, the attention of purchasers is invited to our elegant assortment of DIAMONDS, Ladies' and Gents' WATCHES of the most celebrated makers, of our own importation; Etruscan, Coral, Garnet, and Enamelled Jewelry of the latest style; Ladies' and Gents' Chains, etc. etc., together with a large assortment of solid Silver and Plated-Ware, suitable for Bridal Presents, all of which will be sold at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES. 12 16 3trp

CLARK & BIDDLE
No. 712 CHESNUT Street,
ARE NOW OPENING
AN INVOICE OF
French Mantel Clocks,
Selected and Imported Expressly for their Sales.

CLARK & BIDDLE,
CALL ATTENTION
TO THEIR LARGE ASSORTMENT
OF
STERLING
AND
STANDARD SILVER-WARE.
ALSO,
GERMAN-SILVER GOODS,
SUITABLE FOR HOLIDAY
OR [9 18 wfm3mrp
BRIDAL GIFTS.

KUPFERBERG'S
Sparkling Moselle and Hock Wines.

Sparkling Moselle.
Scharzberger.
Imperial.
Johannisberg.
Pearl of the Rhine.
ALSO,
Hocks.
Johannisberger.
Steinberger.
Hockheimer.
Leibfraumulch.
Rudesheimer.
Niersteiner.

We would recommend these Wines to the favorable notice of the public as delicious and pure.

For sale in large or small quantities at the lowest cash prices.

SIMON COLTON & CLARKE.
S. W. COR. BROAD AND WALNUT STS.
10 22 PHILADELPHIA.

FOR SALE,
IN LOTS OF FROM $1000 TO $10,000.
$50,000

Of the Capital Stock of a Company for Manufacturing ARTICLES OF PRIME NECESSITY AND LARGE CONSUMPTION.

When the above amount is subscribed and paid for, the business will be immediately started upon a liberal scale, as everything else is ready.

Satisfactory parties, who feel inclined to invest, when convinced of the advantages of the business, will be furnished with full and reliable information: such as will enable them to form a correct opinion of the whole operation. A thorough investigation will establish its merits, and conclusively prove that it can be profitably extended to any amount.

Address ENTERPRISE,
12 12 6t4p Box 1258 Philadelphia P. O.

"PER STEAMER."

JUST RECEIVED, AN INVOICE OF
Papier Mache and Canton Tea Poys.
ALSO, A FULL LINE OF
FANCY GOODS.
WILLIAMS & WOODWARD,
NO. 922 (NINE TWENTY-TWO) CHESNUT STREET. [10 11 wfm6mrp

PROPOSALS FOR FORAGE.

OFFICE ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER, U. S. A.,
SAVANNAH, GA., Dec. 9, 1867.

Sealed proposals will be received at this Office until SATURDAY, December 21, 1867, for supplying this Depot with the following quantity of forage, viz.:—

225 000 pounds OATS.
350,000 pounds HAY.

The oats to be sound, free from dirt or chaff, and put up in good, strong sacks of not less than two (2) or more than four (4) bushels per sack. The hay to be sound, free from dirt and weeds, and well baled. The whole to be subject to such inspection as may be directed.

Delivery to commence within ten (10) days after the contract is awarded, and to be delivered at such times and in such quantities as may be designated. Proposals to be in duplicate, and endorsed by sureties, as usual.

The Government reserves the right to reject any or all bids, or select such parts of bids as may be for the best interest of the service.

Proposals to be endorsed "Proposals for the Delivery of Forage," and addressed to the undersigned.

By order of Brevet Brigadier-General R. Saxton, Chief Quartermaster Third Military District.

GEORGE E. ALDEN,
12 16 6t Brevet Major and A. Q. M.

PATENTED.—PANTS SCOURED AND STRETCHED from 1 to 5 inches, at Mottet French Steam Dyeing and Scouring, No. 209 S. NINTH Street and No. 736 RACE Street. 9 17 3p

HOLIDAY CONFECTIONS.

The Largest and Most Varied Stock of
Rare and New Confections of the Finest Quality,
NOW READY
For the Holiday Season.

BON BONS, IN RICH PAPERS,
BON-BONS, CONABAS,
BON-BONS, VICTORIAS,
CRYSTALLIZED FRUITS,
WHITE NOUGAT,
PISTACHE PASTE,
MADEIRA NUTS,
AMARACENES,
CHOCOLATENA,
STRAWBERRY CHOCOLATENA,
ST. NICHOLAS CHOCOLATE,
CRYSTALLINE ALMONDS,
DOUBLE VANILLA ALMONDS,
CHOCOLATE BEANS,
CHOCOLATE TOYS,

And an Immense Variety of Christmas Chocolates.

ALSO, A BRILLIANT IMPORTATION OF
BEAUTIFUL BOXES,
TOGETHER FORMING A DISPLAY UNPARALLELED IN
HOLIDAY GIFTS.
STEPHEN F. WHITMAN,
12 14smw5trp No. 1210 MARKET St.

DURING THE HOLIDAYS.
25 to 75 PER CENT.
REDUCTION.

AMERICAN CHROMO DEPOT.

BOOKS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
PICTURES FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
FRAMES FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
STEREOSCOPES FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
BIBLES FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
PRAYERS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
CHROMOS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
ALBUMS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
NOW IS THE TIME
TO REPLENISH YOUR LIBRARIES,
TO BUY YOUR PICTURES,
TO SELECT YOUR HOLIDAY BOOKS.
Toy Books for Babies,
Juveniles for Boys and Girls,
Illustrated Books for Ladies.
Standard Authors for Gentlemen.

PRANG'S AMERICAN CHROMOS

Largest assortment at the Lowest Prices, at

G. W. PITCHER'S,
NO. 808 CHESNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA, PA. [12 14 2t

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

RICH EMBROIDERED CLOTH
TABLE AND PIANO COVERS,
At Greatly Reduced Prices.
SHEPPARD, VAN HARLINGEN & ARRISON,
12 13 10trp NO. 1008 CHESNUT STREET.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

A PIANO,
AN ORGAN,
AN OPERA GLASS
AN ELEGANTLY BOUND MUSIC BOOK,
A MUSIC FOLIO.
C. W. A. TRUMPLER,
No 926 CHESNUT Street,

Has a large Stock of all the above, and has lately received new and handsome styles of PORTFOLIOS FOR MUSIC. 12 14 9t4p

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

MISKEY, MERRILL & THACKARA,
No. 718 CHESNUT Street,
Would call attention to their Fine Assortment of
BRONZES,
FLEXIBLE DROP LIGHTS,
WITH STANDS,
PORCELAIN AND OTHER FINE SHADES,
All suitable for CHRISTMAS PRESENTS, [12 14 10trp

PRESENTS FOR THE HOLIDAYS

A. M. MARTIN,
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN FANCY GOODS, TOYS, BASKETS, ETC.,
N. E. COR. EIGHTH AND MARKET STS.,
PHILADELPHIA.

Has on hand the largest and most complete assortment of

TOYS AND FANCY GOODS,

Suitable for Christmas and New Year Presents, in the country, and will dispose of them at prices to suit the times.

The public are invited to give him a call before purchasing elsewhere. 12 10 12 16 18 20 3t

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Overcoats,
Overcoats,
Overcoats,
Overcoats,
Men's, Youths', and Boys'.
Men's, Youths', and Boys'.
Men's, Youths', and Boys'.
Men's, Youths', and Boys'.
Largest Stock in Philadelphia,
Largest Stock in Philadelphia,
Largest Stock in Philadelphia,
Largest Stock in Philadelphia,
At Lowest Prices in Philadelphia.
At Lowest Prices in Philadelphia.
At Lowest Prices in Philadelphia.
At Lowest Prices in Philadelphia.

CARD.—*We have made Overcoats a specialty this season. Having been fortunate in securing large lots of Choice Goods in Chinchillas, Esquimaux, Beavers, Castors, etc. etc. etc., Foreign and Domestic—late in the season, at the lowest prices known for years—less than cost of importation and manufacture, we are enabled to offer them at prices less than some Goods cost in most other establishments, and lower than they have been sold for six years. They are selling rapidly, but are as rapidly replenished each day. Style, fit, and make equal to best customer work, at half the price.*

Half way between Fifth and Sixth streets. } BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, No. 518 MARKET STREET, PHILADELPHIA, AND No. 600 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Skating Jackets,
Skating Jackets,
Skating Jackets,
Skating Jackets, } *Large Assortment.*

SUGGESTIONS OF THE SEASON.—King Winter has waved his sceptre over the land, whitening the earth, bridging the streams, and turning the water-falls to pendent crystal. Upon animated as well as inanimate nature, the frigid atmosphere produces a marked effect. The blood is driven from the surface of the body back upon its inner fountains, and Chills and Fever, Rheumatism, Pulmonary Diseases, Billousness, and unpleasant disorders of the stomach and bowels are apt to be the results.

Now, what is required to fortify the system against the attacks of disease thus engendered? Clearly a TONIC, which, acting through the stomach upon the circulation and the nervous system, shall redetermine the vital fluid to the surface, and brace the nerves of motion and sensation. But this is not all that is required. With the TONIC must be combined such ALTERATIVE and REGULATING agencies as will tend to keep the whole animal machinery "in good working order."

These three grand requisites of a winter restorative exist, in their fullest perfection, in HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, which are compounded of the purest vegetable stimulants and extracts, of the most genial and healthful roots, barks, and plants that the herbalists and botanists of the world have yet discovered.

THE FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE.—James Parton, in the history of the Sewing Machines, in the *Atlantic Monthly*, says:—"Without presuming to give an opinion with regard to the comparative merits of the various machines, we may say that we were exceedingly struck with the elegance and ingenuity of the *Florence*."

This is a commendation worth more to the reputation of the Sewing Machine than any "Fair" gold medal premium, because it is the opinion of a man of genius and extensive observation. We advise one and all to secure one for a holiday present. There is no better, none more beautiful, simple, or durable. Office and Salesroom, No. 1123 Chesnut street.

AGENTS throughout the country are making their returns of the shares sold in aid of the Riverside Institute as rapidly as possible. This has been found necessary in order that the grand distribution may take place with the least possible delay. Sufficient funds have been realized to establish beyond doubt the success of the Institute, which will open for the admission of orphans about the first of the year. The subscription books are still open at No. 921 Chesnut street. It is the duty of every one to subscribe at least one dollar towards this laudable object.

LAST CHANCE—CLOSING-OUT SALE.—Our stock of Lace Curtains, Furniture Coverings, Piano and Table Covers, must be closed out by the first of January. Call and see the bargains. We are closing out regardless of cost. KELTY, CARRINGTON & CO., No. 723 Chesnut street.

WINDOW SHADES AT HALF PRICE.—We will sell any of our large stock of Window Shades at half price, as they must be closed out by January 1, in consequence of change of business.
KELTY, CARRINGTON & CO.,
No. 723 Chesnut street.

EVERYTHING frozen tight; all the streams, even the springs of benevolence, excepting that living stream of customers that is continually flowing through the doors of Charles Stokes & Co.'s First-class Ready-made Clothing Store, under the Continental Hotel. Winter Clothing sold at prices to suit the times. Call and see.

IF PEOPLE WHO SUFFER from the dull stupidity that meets us everywhere in spring, and too often in all seasons of the year, knew how quick it could be cured by taking Ayer's Sarsaparilla to purge the bile from their systems, we should have better neighbors as well as clearer heads to deal with.

1867. FINE CONFECTIONERY. 1867.
In neat boxes, for Holiday Presents, delivered to any part of the city.
E. G. WHITMAN & CO.,
No. 318 Chesnut street.

IN THIS CHANGEABLE CLIMATE of ours a Cold is easily taken, and without due care another will be contracted on top of it—one Cold thus running into another, until the accompanying Cough becomes settled and confirmed, straining and racking the lungs, and ultimately stimulating the production of tubercles; yet notwithstanding a majority of existing cases of clearly defined Pulmonary disease may thus be accounted for, thousands are now carelessly allowing themselves to drift through the preliminary symptoms, under the fatal delusion that they are troubled with "Nothing but a Cold." How obvious is it, therefore, that a Cold should be carefully cared for from its incipiency, and every exertion used to rid the system of its effects! *Coughs* and *Colds, Pulmonary, Bronchial* and *Asthmatic* Affections, are readily cured by that standard preparation, Dr. D. Jayne's Expectorant, and by promptly resorting to it all fears of dangerous results will soon be dissipated. Sold everywhere.

CATARRH.—A clergyman, aged forty-two, had long suffered with catarrh, which had not only been a source of annoyance, but began to excite uneasiness in regard to its effects upon his general health. There was a frequent and sometimes a profuse discharge from the head, frequent sneezing, and an almost entire loss of smell. He procured a box of Humphreys' Specific Catarrh Pills No. 19, and was entirely cured, even to a return of his sense of smell in the course of a few weeks.

Johnston, Holloway & Cowden, No. 23 North Sixth street, Dyott & Co., No. 232 North Second street, wholesale agents. Sold also by George C. Evans, Sixth and Poplar streets; Ambrose Smith, Broad and Chesnut streets; Hortter Twentieth and Green streets; John Bley, Frankford road; Roche, Fifteenth and South streets; Callender, Third and Walnut streets; Hickman, No. 336 South Second street; Marans' Thirteenth and Market streets; Blythe, No. 2120 Market street. Sold in Germantown by W. R. Jones. General Depot, No. 627 Arch street.

STEREOSCOPIC VIEWS, from 12 cents upwards, at B. F. Reimer & Co.'s Picture Frame Store, No. 624 Arch street. Pictures framed neatly, with despatch, in walnut, gilt, and rosewood moulding.

SWEET ALMERIA WHITE GRAPES, at 50 cents per pound.
A. L. VANSANT,
Ninth and Chesnut streets.

INDUCEMENTS IN HOLIDAY PRESENTS.—
☞ Presents for Ladies.
☞ Presents for Gents.
☞ Presents for Children.
MCINTIRE & BROTHER, No. 1035 CHESNUT street.

MARRIED.

HOFFMAN—WHILT.—On the 12th instant, by Rev. W. T. Eva, Mr. JAMES HOFFMAN to Miss ANNA B. WHILT, eldest daughter of Mr. James G. Whilt.

McBRIDE—McBRIDE.—On the 30th ultimo, Mr. JOHN McBRIDE to MARY McBRIDE, both of Manayunk. No cards.

DIED.

APPLETON.—On the 15th instant, Mrs. ELIZA C. APPLETON, aged 70 years, at the residence of her son, No. 3204 Hamilton street.

Services at the house on Tuesday evening at 7 o'clock. Funeral on Wednesday, the 18th instant. To proceed to St. George's Cemetery, Delaware, by 8 A. M. train from Broad and Prime streets.

BECK.—On the morning of the 13th instant, LEWIS BECK, in the 65th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also Hancock Lodge, No. 43, I. O. of O. P., and Butchers' Association, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 1310 Buttonwood street, on Tuesday afternoon, the 17th instant, at 2 o'clock. To proceed to Monument Cemetery.

ERRICKSON.—On the morning of the 13th instant, Mrs. ELIZABETH ERRICKSON, in her 72d year.

Her relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, John H. Greene, at Tacony, Twenty-third Ward, on Wednesday, the 18th instant, at 1 o'clock P. M. To proceed to Episcopal Church, Holmesburg.

GRAUEL.—On the 15th instant, EMMA GRAUEL, daughter of Lafayette and Phoebe Grauel, aged 1 year 10 months and 3 days.

Gone to meet her sister.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her parents' residence, rear of No. 591 St. John street, above Buttonwood, on Wednesday afternoon at 2 o'clock. To proceed to Mount Peace Cemetery.

LOCHMAN.—After a long and painful illness, on Saturday morning, the 14th instant, Mrs. MAGGIE N. LOCHMAN, wife of Charles L. Lockman, aged 36 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her husband's residence, Carlisle, Pa., on Wednesday next, at 10 o'clock A. M.

McKENNA.—On Sunday evening, the 15th instant, JOHN F. McKENNA, in the 26th year of his age.

Due notice will be given of his funeral.

McKEOWN.—On the 14th instant, BENJAMIN McKEOWN, in the 60th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, Lodge No. 3, A. Y. M.; Shiloh Lodge, No. 142, I. O. of O. F., and the Order in general, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 215 South street, on Wednesday afternoon at 1 o'clock. To proceed to Odd Fellows' Cemetery.

WILLIAMS.—On Sunday, the 15th instant, ADDIE MAY, infant child of John G. and Mary M. Williams, aged 1 year 4 months and 24 days.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, Oxford road, above Frankford, on Wednesday morning, the 18th instant, at 11 o'clock. To proceed to Cedar Hill Cemetery.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE INSIDE PAGES.]

A MEETING of Irishmen, without regard to party was held on yesterday afternoon at No. 12 South Broad street, to take action upon the late exciting news from Ireland, and to express their deep indignation at the conduct of the British Government in executing the Fenians Larkin, Gould, and Allen. It was the first time that the Fenians of both wings of the Brotherhood showed a willingness to unite, notwithstanding the boisterous conduct of a few adherents of the Savage branch. Dr. Carroll occupied the chair, and speeches were made by John M. Moriarty and others, counselling harmony and united action amongst Irishmen of all creeds and classes, and begging forgetfulness and forgiveness for all past bickerings. It was resolved unanimously that suitable funeral obsequies, in memory of Allen, Gould, and O'Brien, take place on New Year's Day; that the whole strength of the Fenian organization turn out in public parade, as well as all other societies sympathizing with the martyred dead; and that all the expenses of carriages, hearses, music, and mourning badges be defrayed equally by both branches of the Brotherhood. A vote of thanks was passed to Simon Gartland, undertaker, for offering gratuitously the use of his hall, hearses, and carriages. A committee of twenty-six persons was then appointed to carry out the objects of the meeting. Communications from other societies will be received by Mr. John Brennan, Mr. Finn, Dr. Carrol, and Mr. Nash, who will assign them positions in the parade. It promises to be a very imposing sight.

THE CITY ICE-BOAT, we are glad to say, is hard and efficiently at work, with every prospect of being able to keep the channel of the Delaware below the city clear of all obstructions. The defects in her boilers, which were so manifest last winter, have been remedied, and she is now fully able to cope with the ice and tide, having made thirteen miles per hour on a recent trial trip. A full supply of coal was taken in on Saturday, and yesterday was passed in cruising up and down the river. This morning she started down the river with a large tow. Persons in other cities who desire to ship freight to Philadelphia, can therefore do so, with the assurance that it will reach its destination without material delay.

SUDDEN DEATH.—A sad occurrence took place this morning at the Norristown Depot, Ninth and Green streets. An elderly lady, Mrs. McGlathery, residing at No. 1319 Poplar street, in company with her daughter, hastened to take the 9 o'clock train for Norristown, with the design of attending a funeral near Green Tree Run Station, when she was suddenly taken sick, and expired almost immediately in the ladies' waiting-room. Every attention was rendered by the employes of the Company, and a physician was soon in attendance, but without avail. Officer Fish accompanied the remains of the deceased to her late residence. It is supposed the cause of her death was disease of the heart.

STABBING A POLICEMAN.—Frederick Churchill, between the hours of 6 and 10 on Saturday evening, was indisputably drunk. Officer Thornley arrested him at Second and Vine streets, and was taking him peacefully along, when they reached Third and New streets. Here Churchill struck the officer with his fist, and then stabbed him in the cheek. Officer Rose came along, and with the assistance of his brother officer, the troublesome man was taken to the lock-up. Alderman Hibbard committed him in default of $1000 bail.

PETTY LARCENIES.—John Wilson, a colored man, stole a coat from a store on South street. He was arrested at Seventh and Shippen streets, and was committed by Alderman Tittermary.

Francis Callahan was arrested at Third and South streets, while trying to barter away a valuable silver fruit dish for a dollar. He was taken in custody on suspicion, and was committed by Alderman Tittermary.

THE OTHER FORGER.—George Oddy was yesterday arrested at Seventh and Thompson streets, by Officer Houck, of the Seventh District Police. He is alleged to be the accomplice of Dawson, who went with the latter into a beer saloon on Girard avenue, and there forged certain checks on the National and Northern Liberties banks. Alderman Toland committed him in default of $3000 bail.

LARCENY OF RAISINS.—Edwin Wilkins was on Saturday afternoon going along Main street, above Levering, Manayunk, when he espied a box of raisins and a barrel of cranberries before the store of Cornelius & McClurch. Seeing nobody about, he shouldered the box of raisins, after filling his pockets with cranberries, and made off, but not far did he go before he was arrested. Alderman Ramsdell committed him.

CHARGED WITH ROBBERY.—Edwin Durnell and Elwood Curns were arrested on Saturday afternoon last, charged with robbing John Hofler of $29, in Hochrein's beer saloon, No. 1066 Ridge avenue. One of the officers testified to having seen Curns take money. Durnell was committed in default of $1000 bail, and Curns in default of $1500 bail to answer at Court.

ASSAULT AND BATTERY.—John Harley, a Schuylkill ranger, was arrested yesterday, charged with breaking a man's jaw about three weeks ago, on the Schuylkill tow path. The arrest was made by Lieutenant Connolly and one of his officers. Held in $600 bail by Alderman Swift to answer the charge.

LARCENY.—James Johnson, a colored man, was arrested on the charge of stealing a circular sacque from a store on Eighth street, above Vine. He is alleged to have stolen muslins, etc., from various other stores. Held in $600 bail to answer by Alderman Massey.

STORE ROBBED.—Between the hours of 12 and 4 o'clock yesterday morning, the dry goods store of Frederick Myerly, No. 1905 Pine street, was entered by thieves, who pried open the back door. They stole a piece of delaine and a lot of gloves and scarfs, all valued at about $150.

DROWNED.—The body of Thomas Granningham, aged forty-one years, who mysteriously disappeared some days since, was found yesterday in the Schuylkill, at Cherry street wharf. Coroner Daniels took charge of the body.

ACCIDENT TO AN OFFICER.—William Kilpatrick, officer of the Sixth Police District, while on duty at Twenty-first and Arch streets, yesterday, slipped down and fractured his leg in two places.

A DISHONEST APPRENTICE.—John Harrison, an apprentice boy to a manufacturer, established at No. 707 Shippen street, is alleged to have stolen $29 from him. Alderman Tittermary committed him.

VIOLATING THE SUNDAY-LIQUOR LAW.—Thomas Groom was held in $400 bail by Alderman Holmes for keeping his liquor store, located on Main street, Frankford, open on Sunday.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN CAMDEN, N. J.

Loss About $15,000.

About 6 o'clock last evening flames were discovered issuing from the smelting room of the Camden Nickel Works, situated on Cooper's creek, opposite the Camden Woollen Mills. The alarm was sounded, and the fire companies proceeded with as much alacrity to the scene as they possibly could, the snow greatly impeding their progress. A hose belonging to the establishment was attached to the donkey engine and a diminutive stream was thrown upon the fire.

By this time the flames had forced their way through the floor into the upper story, and the roof catching fire, threatened with destruction the surrounding buildings. The steamers composing the Camden Fire Department were run alongside of the creek, and thus a sufficient quantity of water was secured. All hopes of saving the burning building were then given up, and the streams of water were turned towards the other buildings. The fire burned with great stubbornness for about three hours.

The building destroyed was about 40 feet wide by 80 long, and was two stories in height, with a slanting gravel roof. The first floor contained two cupolas, used for smelting purposes. The fire originated in this room, and was caused by the material being over-heated. The second floor of the building was used as a dyeing room. Everything in the structure was destroyed. A building adjacent to it was considerably scorched. A high wind prevailed at the time, but fortunately it was blowing in an opposite direction from the other buildings. Had it not been so, the whole works would have been a mass of ruins this morning. Messrs. Wharton & Fleistmann, the proprietors, estimate their loss at $15,000, upon which there is no insurance. Several persons connected with the establishment were very reticent, and refused to give our reporter any information whatever.

CARVED WALNUT BRACKETS, CORNER Shelves, Towel-Holders, and Match Safes are useful and ornamental gifts. For sale by TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET Street, below Ninth.

PRESENT TO A PRACTICAL HOUSE-keeper—A Carpet-Sweeper, Self-Locking Carpet Stretcher, Clothes-Wringer, Washing Machine, or some other Labor-saving article, from TRUMAN & SHAW'S, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET Street, below Ninth.

CHESTS OF TOOLS IN FULL VARIETY, from $1 to $30 each, and Boys' Work-benches, for sale by TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET Street, below Ninth.

LOST.—LOST ON THE NIGHT OF THE 5th, a single DIAMOND PIN, old-fashioned setting, with a small brilliant near the catch. Full value paid, if returned to No. 48 South FOURTH St. 12 10

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED, VENTILated and easy-fitting Dress Hats (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. 11 19 5p

JONES, TEMPLE & CO., FASHIONABLE HATTERS, No. 25 S. NINTH Street, First Store above Chesnut street. [49]

CHEAP, CHEAPER, CHEAPEST

CLOTHING IN THE CITY.

ROCKHILL & WILSON,

Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT St.

Every Garment in our Extensive Assortment LOWERED in Price to suit the times. We are determined to close out our Stock of Overcoats and Heavy Suits before the Holidays, Very Cheap. Prices greatly reduced on Ordered Work.

Parents, bring along your Boys. We have all kinds of Boys' Clothing, which we will sell very low.

The Best Ready-made Clothing in Philadelphia at the lowest figures.

Perfect satisfaction guaranteed to every purchaser. 930 3m

AGENCY OF THE
Union Pacific Railroad Company,
OFFICE OF
DE HAVEN & BROTHER,
NO. 40 SOUTH THIRD STREET

We desire to call attention to the difference in the relative price of the First Mortgage Bonds of Union Pacific Railroad, and the price of Governments.

We would to-day give these bonds and pay a difference of

$206·33	taking in exchange	U. S. 6's of 1881.	
$156·33	do.	do.	5-20's of 1862.
$127·58	do.	do.	5-20's of 1864.
$137·58	do.	do.	5-20's of 1865, May & Nov.
$151·33	do.	do.	5-20's of '65, Jan. & July
$151·33	do.	do.	5-20's of '67, do.
$95·83	do.	do.	5 per cent. 10-40's, do.
$159·18	do.	do.	7 3-10 Cy. June issue.
$153·18	do.	do.	7 3-10 Cy. July issue.

(For every thousand dollars.)

We offer these bonds to the public, with every confidence in their security.

DE HAVEN & BRO.

PHILADELPHIA, November 21, 1867. 12 5

A. S. ROBINSON,
910
CHESNUT STREET.
New Colored Photographs,
New Chromos,
New Engravings and Paintings,
FROM LONDON, PARIS, AND ROME,
OF ENTIRELY NEW SUBJECTS, AT THE
LOOKING GLASS
AND
PICTURE FRAME WAREROOMS
OF
A. S. ROBINSON,
No. 910 CHESNUT STREET,
12 13 13t PHILADELPHIA.

GENTLEMEN'S WRAPPERS.
GENTLEMEN'S WRAPPERS.
GENTLEMEN'S WRAPPERS.
GENTLEMEN'S WRAPPERS.
JOHN C. ARRISON,
NOS. 1 AND 3 NORTH SIXTH STREET,
Is now offering an elegant and extensive variety of
GENTLEMEN'S WRAPPERS,
SCARFS, TIES
MUFFLERS, GLOVES,
HANDKERCHIEFS, ETC.,
SUITABLE FOR
CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.
Also, his usual assortment of MERINO, SILK, and WOOLLEN [1 22rp
UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS.

R. & G. A. WRIGHT,
No. 624 CHESNUT Street,
HAVE JUST RECEIVED A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF NEW AND ELEGANT
FANCY ARTICLES,
Selected in Europe this season for their
NOVELTY AND BEAUTY,
ESPECIALLY FOR
CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.
Also, a large and beautiful assortment of genuine
MEERSCHAUM PIPES,
Which they offer for sale [11 27 wfm12t
AT VERY REDUCED PRICES.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS
FOR GENTLEMEN.
AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF
WRAPPERS,
BREAKFAST JACKETS,
CARDIGAN JACKETS,
CRAVATS,
SCARFS,
GLOVES,
MUFFLERS, HANDKERCHIEFS,
SCARF RINGS AND SLEEVE BUTTONS,
WITH A GREAT VARIETY OF UNDERGARMENTS, ETC.
J. W. SCOTT & CO.,
12 11 td21 5p NO. 814 CHESNUT STREE

WILLCOX & GIBBS
WILLCOX & GIBBS
SEWING MACHINE
SEWING MACHINE
WONDERFULLY SILENT EFFICIENT & COMPLETE
SUPERB CHRISTMAS PRESENT
No. 720
Chestnut Street,
Philad'a.

CHALLEN'S CIRCULATING LIBRARY.
DAILY SUBSCRIBERS
Buying any book can exchange for another of equal value.
REGULAR SUBSCRIBERS
Can obtain any new or old book desired—selecting from my entire stock of Books, as well as Library. Quantities of
EVERY NEW BOOK
Bought the day issued; offer advantages no other Library can.
EVERY NEW BOOK CALLED FOR IS AT ONCE ADDED.
FOR 60c. PER MONTH
You can have
10 TO 30 BOOKS, NEW AND OLD.
FOR $1·50 PER QUARTER,
100 OR 200 BOOKS.
FOR $5 PER YEAR, 200 TO 500 BOOKS.
BOOKS CHANGED DAILY IF DESIRED.
NEW BOOKS ADDED IN QUANTITIES.
BOOKS LOANED BY THE DAY.
POOR BOOKS can be bought elsewhere.
GOOD NEW BOOKS as cheap as at any store.
CHALLEN'S,
12 14 4t No. 1308 CHESNUT Street.

UMBRELLAS!
FOR
HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
A Full Assortment Now Ready.
WILLIAM A. DROWN & CO.,
12 7 18trp NO. 246 MARKET STREET.

BECKHAUS & ALLGAIER
Respectfully invite attention to their large and varied stock of
SUPERIOR FAMILY CARRIAGES
Of latest styles, with all the most recent improvements of finish.
ELEGANT LANDAU,
Just completed.
Also, CLARENCE COACHES AND COUPES of different styles.
MANUFACTORY AND WAREROOMS,
NO. 1204 FRANKFORD AVENUE,
Girard Avenue. [11 8fmw6mrp

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.
A very large and fine assortment of WRITING DESKS, from $1·75 to $30.
Portfolios, Leather Desks Purses, Pocket Books, Ladies' Companions, Cigar Cases, Gold Pens and Pencils, Chess, Cribbage, and Backgammon Boards, and a great variety of
NEW GAMES, ETC.
1868. DIARIES. 1868.
R. HOSKINS & CO.,
Stationers and Engravers,
129 112 25 No. 913 ARCH Street.

CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY RAILROAD.
On and after MONDAY, December 16, 1867, Trains will leave from foot of MARKET Street (upper ferry) for Merchantville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainesport, Mount Holly, Smithville, Evansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton, at 10·30 A. M. and 4·30 P. M.
RETURNING.
Leave Pemberton at 7·20 A. M. and 2·20 P. M.
Leave Mount Holly at 7·45 A. M. and 2·45 P. M.
Leave Moorestown 8·18 A. M. and 3·18 P. M.
12 16 C. SAILER, Superintendent.

THIRD EDITION

FRIGHTFUL ACCIDENT IN NEW YORK.

Burning of a Tenement House

Loss of Eleven Lives.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

NEW YORK, Dec. 16.—A tenement house in Second Avenue was burned this morning, and eleven persons perished in the flames. Several of the inmates were injured by leaping from the windows of the burning building.

NEW YORK, Dec. 16.—The fire in Second avenue, by which so many persons lost their lives, originated on the lower floor of the house No. 596, occupied as the bakery of Max Miller, who with his family succeeded in escaping into the street. The shouts of the firemen awakened the other inmates, who found their means of egress cut off by the flames. The police and firemen succeeded in rescuing the families residing on the second and third floors.

Mrs. O'Meara and her three children, living on the fourth floor, were either suffocated or burned to death.

After the fire there were taken from the smouldering ruins the bodies of Rosanna Murphy, her two daughters, and her son Thomas. The scene presented, as the dead bodies were taken out, was harrowing in the extreme. Several other persons besides those mentioned are missing and supposed to have perished in the flames. The fire is supposed to have been the work of design.

FROM EUROPE BY CABLE.

Morning Report of Markets.

LONDON, Dec. 16—11·15 A. M.—Consols, 92⅛@92¼; U. S. Five-twenties, 71½; Illinois Central, 89¼; Erie, 48¼.

FRANKFORT, Dec. 16.—U. S. Five-twenties, 76⅝.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 16—11·15 A. M.—Cotton firm, but little doing. The sales to-day are estimated at 8000 bales. Breadstuffs quiet.

Arrival of Steamers.

SOUTHAMPTON, Dec. 16.—The steamship America, from New York, arrived here at midnight.

QUEENSTOWN, Dec. 16.—The steamship Manhattan, from New York, arrived here yesterday.

Stocks in New York To-Day.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

NEW YORK, Dec. 16.—Smith, Randolph & Co., Bankers, No. 16 South Third street, and No. 3 Nassau street, New York, report at 1 o'clock this afternoon as follows:—

United States 1881s, 101⅝@101¾.
United States 5-20s, 1862, 107½@107¾.
United States 5-20s, 1864, 104⅝@104¾.
United States 5-20s, 1865, 104¾@105.
United States 5-20s, new, 1865, 107⅝@107¾.
United States 5-20s, 1867, 107⅝@107¾.
United States 10-40s, 100⅝@100¾.
June and July 7·30s, 104⅝@104¾.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Legal Intelligence see Third Page.

NISI PRIUS—Judge Sharswood.—Widmler vs. Mellet. An action for damages for false arrest. Before reported. Verdict for plaintiff for $300.

Daniel G. Heller, vs. John Noble. An action to recover damages for injuries alleged to have been sustained by being assaulted and wounded by the defendant.

It was set forth that on the 22d of August, 1866 while the parties were doing carpenter work, the defendant, without provocation, attacked the plaintiff with a saw, and inflicted such serious cuts upon him, that he was for a long time unable to perform his work, and was put at a great expense in paying a physician's fees. Damages are claimed the amount of $3000. On trial. Hunsicker for plaintiff; Simpson for defendant.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Judge Cadwalader—Charles Gilpin and John K. Valentine, U. S. Attorneys.—In the case of the United States vs. Edwin Brock, charged with procuring the execution of false bonds, whereby the Government was defrauded of a large sum of money, before reported, the jury, after having remained out Saturday night, yesterday (Sunday) morning at 1 o'clock, rendered a verdict of guilty, with a recommendation to the mercy of the Court. A motion for a new trial was made this morning.

United States vs. Timothy McCarty. In this case the defendant was charged with carrying on the business of a distiller without paying the special tax. It was alleged that the defendant's place was visited on the 21st of August last by the revenue officers, a distillery was found in operation, and the defendant was found in possession. The tax for 1866 had been taken out by the defendants, but that had expired in May, 1867, and a new one for this year was not taken out.

The Assessor of the Third District, in which the distillery was, testified that there was no assessment of the defendant; and thereupon the question arose whether or not a distiller, who was not assessed, could be convicted criminally for distilling without having paid the special tax, which, at the close of our report, had not been decided.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS—Judge Brewster.—The second period of the November term began this morning. A new panel of jurors was returned, and considerable time was taken up in hearing applications for excuse from services.

Thomas Smith was convicted of a charge of the larceny of a coat belonging to Rodney Wenderoth. The prisoner went to Dr. Allis's office, and found the Doctor out, and Wenderoth alone in the office. After sitting awhile, apparently waiting for the Doctor's return, he suddenly jumped up from his seat, and going through some most astonishing spasms, called faintly for water.

The frightened boy hastened out of the room to fetch the water; but on his return he found the sick man and an overcoat he had left hanging on the wall had disappeared. The prisoner was afterwards arrested with the coat on his person.

Elizabeth Moran was acquitted of a charge of the larceny of clothing.

William Adams was acquitted of a charge of maliciously injuring a wooden post belonging to Robert Ramsey. The prosecutor not appearing, the bill was submitted without evidence.

R. H. Gallagher was charged with assault and battery upon Dr. De Young. The Doctor testified that on the afternoon of November 26 he hailed a car of the Union Line at Eleventh and Wallace streets; but in order to get into it he had to run to Ninth street. He then set down in a small space, between a lady and a gentleman.

The lady soon left the car, and he then offered his fare to the conductor, the defendant, which was at first unnoticed, and was then taken up. Farther down Seventh street the conductor asked him for his fare, and he replied that he had paid it.

The conductor would not remember; and finally he took hold of him, and roughly ejected him from the car. He afterwards tried to get on, and the conductor kicked him in the side. The Doctor said he had been very sick, and was then very weak.

The defendant stated that when the Doctor got into the car, he rudely sat right down upon a lady, and the lady immediately stood up. The conductor told him he would have to give the lady her seat or leave the car, and he said he would do neither. Afterwards, when the lady had left the car, and the difficulty had subsided, he asked the Doctor for his fare. He refused to give it, and the conductor put him out. When he tried to get on again, the conductor put out his foot and prevented it. On trial.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS—Judge Ludlow—The second period of the term began in this Court this morning, and a new panel of jurors was returned. The morning was taken up in the trial of assault and battery cases.

SKATING PARKS.

FINE SKATING! FINE SKATING!
AT THE
HARRISON SKATING PARK,
BERKS Street, between SECOND and FRONT Sts.
Take FIFTH and SIXTH, UNION, and SECOND and THIRD Streets Cars.
THE SNOW IS ALL REMOVED FROM THE ICE.
Brilliantly illuminated with Gas, and additional Ladies' Accommodations have been provided.
Fine Band of Music in attendance.
Season Tickets, $3.
Single Admission, 25 cents. 11t

SKATING! SKATING!
WEST PHILADELPHIA SKATING PARK
THIRTY-FIRST AND WALNUT STS.
Ice splendid condition—perfectly smooth. Snow all removed. Park open until 10 o'clock at night, and illuminated.
Season Tickets........................$3
Single Admission..................Twenty-five cents.
Access to the Park (by a few minutes' ride) by Market street and Walnut street cars.
It E. D. YATES.

EXCELLENT SKATING AT THE ARCTIC PARK, EIGHTH AND COLUMBIA AVENUE. Brilliantly illuminated this evening. Snow all removed. Grand Masquerade and Citizens' Dress Carnival NEXT WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON AND EVENING, weather propitious. 1t*

FOURTH EDITION

FROM WASHINGTON THIS P. M.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.

General Grant and the Republicans.

The resolution offered last week in the National Union League, to commit the candidate of the Republican party for President to manhood suffrage, excites much discussion here, and while some assert it was aimed at Grant, with a view to draw him out, his friends confidently declare that he will stand on the broadest platform the party may make, and will, when the proper time comes, so declare himself as to leave no doubt as to his sentiments on the leading questions of the day.

Printing the Stamps.

The contract with Butler and Carpenter, of Philadelphia, for printing internal revenue stamps, which expired some months ago, has not been renewed. The Department had sufficient stock on hand to supply the demand for some time, and experiments are being continued to determine whether some improvements cannot be made on the present style of stamps.

Changes in Internal Revenue Laws.

John H. Diehl, Collector of Internal Revenue of the Second District of Pennsylvania, is here on matters connected with his district, and to confer with Commissioner Rollins upon proposed changes in the Internal Revenue laws.

Reported Removal of General Pope.

The report about Meade being selected to succeed Pope is believed to be only a feeler thrown out by the semi-secesh element to try and bring it about. They have been for some time working for Pope's removal, but if Meade should be his successor, the ex-Rebels would not make much by the change.

FORTIETH CONGRESS—SECOND SESSION.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—Mr. Howard (Mich.) introduced a bill inquiring of the President the amount of United States bonds issued to the Union Pacific Railroad and its branches, and the amount of interest paid thereon. Adopted.

Mr. Davis (Ky.) introduced a resolution to establish a tribunal, to whom constitutional questions arising between the United States and State Governments be referred. Laid on the table.

Mr. Wilson (Mass.) introduced a resolution to fix the compensation of diplomatic and consular officers, and define their duties.

A bill reorganizing several missions; also a bill to reorganize and reduce the expenses of the Department of State; also a bill to continue certain officers and agents of the Freedmen's Bureau, which was laid on the table.

Mr. Trumbull (Ill.) offered a resolution inquiring of the Attorney-General what special counsel had been engaged from June 30, 1866, to June 30, 1867, and whether certain officials in his office and Court of Claims cannot be dispensed with. Amended to include the year 1865, and adopted.

A bill to repeal the cotton tax was taken up, and opposed by Mr. Morrill (Vt.) who moved an amendments to exempt foreign cotton after April, 1868.

Mr. Sherman (Ohio) and Mr. Pomeroy (Kansas) advocated the bill and opposed the amendment.

House of Representatives.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16—The Speaker proceeded as the first business in order to the call of States for bills and joint resolutions for reference. Under the call bills and joint resolutions were introduced, read twice, and referred as follows:—

By Mr. Fields (N.Y.) relating to the back pay of soldiers and sailors, to Committee on Invalids and Pensions.

By Mr. Lawrence (Ohio), to provide for the appointment of a Marshal of the District of Columbia. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

By Mr. Williams (Ind.), to pay the balance of bounty to non-commissioned officers honorably mustered out of service, supernumeraries, under the order of the War Department.

Authorizing the consolidation of regiments. To Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. Kerr (Ind.), to regulate and limit the admiralty jurisdiction of the United States District Courts. To Judiciary Committee.

By Mr. Julian (Ind.), to fix the time for the election of Representatives to Congress. To the Committee on Elections.

By Mr. Driggs (Mich.), a joint resolution of the Michigan Legislature relative to customs and excise. To the Committee of Ways and Means.

By Mr. Baldwin (Mass.) to abolish the Bonded Warehouse system. To Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. Hooper (Mass.), to prevent the depreciation of currency. To the Committee on Ways and Means.

The bill prohibits the circulation as money of anything not authorized by act of Congress.

By Mr. Hubbard (W. Va.), to facilitate the resumption of specie payments. To the Committee on Ways and Means.

The bill provides that after the 1st of July, 1868, twenty per cent. of all duties on imported goods may be paid in United States notes; after the 1st of July, 1869, forty per cent.; after 1st of July, 1870, sixty per cent.; after 1st of July, 1871, eighty per cent., and after 1st of July, 1872, the whole.

By Mr. Brooks (N. Y.), in relation to legal-tender notes, referred to the Committee on Ways and Means. The bill provides that the Finance Committee of the Senate, and the Committee on Ways and Means, shall inquire into the expediency, first, of making legal-tender notes redeemable in part in payment of custom duties, say five per cent., after the 1st of January, 1868; ten per cent. after the 1st of February, 1868, with a like proportion after the 1st of March, 1868. Second, of repealing the Legal-tender act on all contracts made after the 1st of March, 1868, or, not repealing it, enabling contracts to be made payable in gold and silver.

By Mr. Hubbard (Iowa), to amend the act of October 12, 1864, granting lands to Iowa for railroad purposes. Referred to Committee on Public Lands.

By Mr. Washburne (Wis.), to establish and declare the railroad bridges of the New Orleans, Mobile, and Chattanooga Railroad Company a post road. Referred to Post Office Committee.

By Mr. Axtell (Cal.) to remit the duties on merchandise destroyed by fire in San Francisco. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

By Mr. Poland (Vt.), resolutions of the Vermont Legislature in favor of the establishment of a line of steamers between the United States and Liberia, and in reference to the mode of taxing the shares of national banks.

By Mr. Dodge (Iowa), to amend the act of August 3, 1861, for the better organization of the military establishment. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. Logan (Ill.), appointing a committee to report on the expediency of relocating the Capital of the United States. Referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

By Mr. Banks, the resolutions of the Massachusetts Legislature concerning the Cape Cod harbor at Provincetown. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

By Mr. Wilson (Iowa), to authorise the companies building the Union Pacific Railroad and its branches to sell its sites for certain purposes. Referred to the Committee on the Pacific Railroad.

The call of States for resolutions was then proceeded with.

The Boston Fire—Loss $250,000.

BOSTON, Dec. 16.—The loss by the fire yesterday at No. 77 Franklin street, before reported, is now estimated at $250,000. Messrs. Barnes, Memain & Co. lose over $200,000 worth of woollen goods. Messrs. Whitten, Burdett & Young, clothing dealers, estimate their loss at $50,000.

Messrs. Barnes, Memain & Co. were insured for $115,000 in Boston offices, $90,000 in New York offices, and $60,000 in Providence and Hartford offices. Messrs. Burdett & Young were also fully insured.

Nomination.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—The President has nominated to the Senate William H. Gibbs, to be Governor of Idaho.

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 16.—Cotton dull. Flour dull and nominal. Wheat very scarce, and the sales light; prime Cumberland Valley red, $2·65. Corn active; prime white, $1·20@1·22; prime yellow, $1·20@1·26; Western mixed, $1·25. Oats firm at 71@75c. Rye firm at $1·65@1·70. Provisions quiet; Bacon 12@13c. for ribs, and 13½c. for clear sides.

FALLING OF A WALL.—A portion of the wall and roof of a coffee roasting establishment, at Delaware avenue and Vine street, fell this morning. No one was injured.

SLIGHT FIRE.—A slight fire occurred at a quarter of 11 o'clock this morning, at Nos. 6 and 8 Fayette street.

Philada. Stock Exchange Sales, Dec. 16

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$100 U S 7-30s..Je	104¾	100 sh Penna R	49⅝
$1500 do.	104⅝	20 do....c.	49⅝
$4000 Pa 6s, 2 series	105	69 do....ls.	49⅞
$1600 City 6s, N...c&p.	99	500 sh Cata Pf....s60.	23¾
$500 do. Old	95½	500 do....b60.	23⅝
$2000 C & Am mt 6s,'89	93	100 do....s30.	23⅝
6 sh Cam & Am	126¾	100 sh Hest'vle....b60.	11½
7 sh Gr & Coates	30	100 sh Read R	47⅜

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—THE LARGE FOUR-STORY BUILDING on the south side of Filbert street, above Seventh, owned and occupied by the College of Pharmacy. Apply to C. RICHARDSON, No. 206 S. FOURTH Street. 12 14 3t*

COUNTRY SEAT AND FARM FOR SALE.—Fifty or one hundred acres, Bristol Pike, above the Seven Mile Stone and near Tacony. Also, Factory and Dwellings to let. Inquire on premises, or to R. WHITAKER, No. 610 LOCUST Street. 12 14 3t*

SUSPENSION OF SECRETARY STANTON.

Mr. Johnson's Reasons for his Action.

THE CORRESPONDENCE IN FULL.

Mr. Stanton's Reply to the President's Letter of Suspension.

THE TENURE OF OFFICE BILL.

New Orleans Riot of Last Year.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14, 1867.

The Removal of Secretary Stanton.

The following is the communication from the President of the United States, relating to the suspension from the office of Secretary of War, of Edwin M. Stanton:—

To the Senate of the United States:—On the 12th of August last, I suspended Mr. Stanton from the exercise of the office of Secretary of War, and on the same day designated General Grant to act as Secretary of War *ad interim*.

The following are copies of the Executive orders:—

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, Aug. 12, 1867.—Sir:—By virtue of the power and authority vested in me as President, by the Constitution and laws of the United States, you are hereby suspended from office as Secretary of War, and will cease to exercise any and all functions pertaining to the same.

You will at once transfer to General Ulysses S. Grant, who has this day been authorized and empowered to act as Secretary of War *ad interim*, all records, books, papers, and other public property now in your custody and charge.

The Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, Washington, D. C., Aug. 12, 1867.—Sir:—The Hon. Edwin M. Stanton having been this day suspended as Secretary of War, you are hereby authorized and empowered to act as Secretary of War *ad interim*, and will at once enter upon the discharge of the duties of the office.

The Secretary of War has been instructed to transfer to you all the records, books, papers, and other public property now in his custody and charge.

General Ulysses S. Grant, Washington, D. C.

The following communication was received from Mr. Stanton:—

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON CITY, Aug. 12, 1867.—Sir:—Your note of this date has been received, informing me that by virtue of the powers and authority vested in you as President, by the Constitution and Laws of the United States, I am suspended from office as Secretary of War, and will cease to exercise any and all functions pertaining to the same; and also directing me at once to transfer to General Ulysses S. Grant, who has this day been authorized and empowered to act as Secretary of War *ad interim*, all records, books, papers and other public property, now in my custody and charge.

Under a sense of public duty, I am compelled to deny your right under the Constitution and laws of the United States, without the advice and consent of the Senate, and without legal cause, to suspend me from office as Secretary of War, or the exercise of any or all functions pertaining to the same, or without such advice and consent to compel me to transfer to any person the records, books, papers and public property in my custody as Secretary.

But, inasmuch as the General commanding the armies of the United States has been appointed *ad interim*, and has notified me that he has accepted the appointment, I have no alternative but to submit, under protest, to superior force.

To the President.

The suspension has not been revoked, and the business of the War Department is conducted by the Secretary *ad interim*. Prior to the date of this suspension, I had come to the conclusion that the time had arrived when it was proper Mr. Stanton should retire from my Cabinet. The mutual confidence and general accord which should exist in such a relation had ceased. I supposed that Mr. Stanton was well advised that his continuance in the Cabinet was contrary to my wishes, for I had repeatedly given him so to understand by every mode short of an express request that he should resign. Having waited full time for the voluntary action of Mr. Stanton, and seeing no manifestation on his part of an intention to resign, I addressed him the following note on the 5th of August:—

Sir:—Public considerations of a high character constrain me to say that your resignation as Secretary of War will be accepted."

To this note I received the following reply:—

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Aug. 5, 1867.—Sir:—Your note of this day has been received, stating that public considerations of a high character constrain you to say that my resignation as Secretary of War will be accepted.

In reply, I have the honor to say that public considerations of a high character, which alone have induced me to continue at the head of this department, constrain me not to resign the office of Secretary of War before the next meeting of Congress.

This reply of Mr. Stanton was not merely a declination of compliance with the request for his resignation; it was a defiance, and something more. Mr. Stanton does not content himself with assuming that public considerations bearing upon his continuance in office form as fully a rule of action for himself as for the President, and that upon so delicate a question as the fitness of an officer for continuance in his office, the officer is as competent and as impartial to decide as his superior who is responsible for his conduct; but he goes further, and plainly intimates what *he* means by "public considerations of a high character;" and this is nothing else than *his* loss of confidence in his superior. He says that these public considerations have "alone induced me to continue at the head of this department," and that they "constrain me not to resign the office of Secretary of War before the next meeting of Congress."

This language is very significant. Mr. Stanton holds the position unwillingly. He is ready to leave when it is safe to leave, and as the danger which he apprehends from his removal then will not exist when Congress is here, he is constrained to remain during the interim. What, then, is that danger which can only be averted by the presence of Mr. Stanton or of Congress? Mr. Stanton does not say that "public considerations of a high character" constrain him to hold on to the office indefinitely. He does not say that no one other than himself can at any time be found to take his place and perform his duties. On the contrary, he expresses a desire to leave the office at the earliest moment consistent with these high public considerations.

He says, in effect, that while Congress is away he must remain, but that when Congress is here, he can go. In other words, he has lost confidence in the President. He is unwilling to leave the War Department in his hands, or in the hands of any one the President may appoint or designate to perform its duties. If he resigns the President may appoint a Secretary of War that Mr. Stanton does not approve. Therefore, he will not resign. But, when Congress is in session the President cannot appoint a Secretary of War which the Senate does not approve. Consequently when Congress meets Mr. Stanton is ready to resign.

Whatever cogency these "considerations" may have had upon Mr. Stanton, whatever right he may have had to entertain such considerations, whatever propriety there might be in the expression of them to others, one thing is certain, it was official misconduct, to say the least of it, to parade them before his superior officer.

Upon the receipt of this extraordinary note, I only delayed the order of suspension long enough to make the necessary arrangments to fill the office. If this were the only cause for his suspension it would be ample. Necessarily it must end our most important official relations, for I cannot imagine a degree of effrontery which would embolden the head of a department to take his seat at the council table in the Executive Mansion after such an act. Nor can I imagine a President so forgetful of the proper respect and dignity which belong to his office as to submit to such intrusion. I will not do Mr. Stanton the wrong to suppose that he entertained any idea of offering to act as one of my constitutional advisers after that note was written. There was an interval of a week between that date and the order of suspension, during which two Cabinet meetings were held. Mr. Stanton did not present himself at either; nor was he expected.

On the 12th of August, Mr. Stanton was notified of his suspension, and that General Grant had been authorized to take charge of the department. In his answer to this notification, of the same date, Mr. Stanton expresses himself as follows:—"Under a sense of public duty I am compelled to deny your right under the Constitution and laws of the United States, without the advice and consent of the Senate, to suspend me from office as Secretary of War, or the exercise of any or all functions pertaining to the same, or without such advice and consent to compel me to transfer to any person the records, books, papers and public property in my custody as Secretary. But inasmuch as the the General commanding the the armies of the United States has been appointed *ad interim* and has notified me that he has accepted the appointment, I have no alternative but to submit, under protest, to superior force."

It will not escape attention, that in his note of August 5, Mr. Stanton stated that he had been constrained to continue in the office, even before he was requested to resign, by considerations of a high public character. In this note of August 12, a new and different sense of public duty compels him to deny the President's right to suspend him from office without the consent of the Senate. This last is the public duty of resisting an act contrary to law, and he charges the President with violation of the law in ordering his suspension.

Mr. Stanton refers generally to the "Constitution and laws of the United States," and says that a sense of public duty "under" these compels him to deny the right of the President to suspend him from office. As to his sense of duty under the Constitution, *that* will be considered in the sequel. As to his sense of duty under "the laws of the United States," he certainly cannot refer to the law which creates the War Department, for that expressly confers upon the President the unlimited right to remove the head of the department. The only other law bearing upon the question is the Tenure of Office act, passed by Congress over the Presidential veto March 2, 1867. This is the law which, under a sense of public duty, which Mr. Stanton volunteers to defend.

There is no provision in this law which compels any officer coming within its provisions to remain in office. It forbids removals, not resignations. Mr. Stanton was perfectly free to resign at any moment, either upon his own motion, or in compliance with a request or an order. It was a matter of choice or taste. There was nothing compulsory in the nature of legal obligation. Nor does he put his action upon that imperative ground. He says he acts under a "sense of public duty," not of legal obligation, compelling him to hold on, and leaving him no choice. The public duty which is upon him arises from the respect which he owes to the Constitution and the laws, violated in his own case. He is, therefore, compelled by this sense of public duty to vindicate violated law and to stand as its champion.

This was not the first occasion in which Mr. Stanton, in discharge of a public duty, was called upon to consider the provisions of that law. That Tenure of Office law did not pass without notice. Like other acts, it was sent to the President for approval. As is my custom, I submitted its consideration to my Cabinet for their advice upon the question, whether I should approve it or not. It was a grave question of constitutional law, in which I would of course, rely most upon the opinion of the Attorney-General and of Mr. Stanton, who had once been Attorney-General.

Every member of my Cabinet advised me that the proposed law was unconstitutional. All spoke without doubt or reservation; but Mr. Stanton's condemnation of the law was the most elaborate and emphatic. He referred to the constitutional provisions, the debates in Congress—especially to the speech of Mr. Buchanan, when a Senator—to the decisions of the Supreme Court, and to the usage from the beginning of the government through every successive administration, all concurring to establish the right of removal as vested by the Constitution in the President. To all these he added the weight of his own deliberate judgment, and advised me that it was my duty to defend the power of the President from usurpation, and to veto the law.

I do not know when a sense of public duty is more imperative upon a head of department than upon such an occasion as this. He acts then under the gravest obligations of law; for when he is called upon by the President for advice, it is the Constitution which speaks to him. All his other duties are left, by the Constitution, to be regulated by statute; but this duty was deemed so momentous that it is imposed by the Constitution itself.

After all this, I was not prepared for the ground taken by Mr. Stanton in his note of August 12. I was not prepared to find him compelled, by a new and indefinite sense of public duty under "the Constitution," to assume the vindication of a law which, under the solemn obligations of public duty, imposed by the Constitution itself, he advised me was a violation of that Constitution. I make great allowance for a change of opinion, but such a change as this hardly falls within the limits of greatest indulgence. Where our opinions take the shape of advice and influence the action of others, the utmost stretch of charity will scarcely justify us in repudiating them when they come to be applied to ourselves.

But to proceed with the narrative. I was so much struck with the full mastery of the question manifested by Mr. Stanton, and was at the time so fully occupied with the preparation of another veto upon the pending Reconstruction act, that I requested him to prepare the veto upon this Tenure of Office bill. This he declined to do, on the ground of physical disability to undergo, at the time, the labor of writing, but stated his readiness to furnish what aid might be required in the preparation of materials for the paper.

At the time this subject was before the Cabinet it seemed to be taken for granted that as to those members of the Cabinet who had been appointed by Mr. Lincoln their tenure of office was not fixed by the provisions of the act. I do not remember that the point was distinctly decided; but I well recollect that it was suggested by one member of the Cabinet who was appointed by Mr. Lincoln, and that no dissent was expressed.

Whether the point was well taken or not, did not seem to me of any consequence, for the unanimous expression of opinion against the constitutionality and policy of the act was so decided that I felt no concern, so far as the act had reference to the gentlemen then present, that I would be embarrassed in the future. The bill had not then become a law. The limitation upon the power of removal was not yet imposed, and there was yet time to make any changes. If any one of these gentlemen had then said to me that he would avail himself of the provisions of that bill in case it became a law, I should not have hesitated a moment as to his removal. No pledge was then expressly given or required. But there are circumstances when to give an express pledge is not necessary, and when to require it is an imputation of possible bad faith. I felt that if these gentlemen came within the purview of the bill, it was, as to them, a dead letter, and that none of them would ever take refuge under its provisions.

I now pass to another subject. When, on the 15th of April, 1865, the duties of the Presidential office devolved upon me, I found a full Cabinet of seven members, all of them selected by Mr. Lincoln. I made no change. On the contrary, I shortly afterwards ratified a change determined upon by Mr. Lincoln, but not perfected at his death, and admitted his appointee, Mr. Harlan, in the place of Mr. Usher, who was in office at the time.

The great duty of the time was to re-establish government, law and order in the insurrectionary States. Congress was then in recess, and the sudden overthrow of the Rebellion required speedy action. This grave subject had engaged the attention of Mr. Lincoln in the last days of his life, and the plan according to which it was to be managed had been prepared, and was ready for adoption. A leading feature of that plan was that it should be carried out by the Executive authority, for, so far as I have been informed, neither Mr. Lincoln nor any member of his Cabinet doubted his authority to act or proposed to call an extra session of Congress to do the work. The first business transacted in Cabinet after I became President was this unfinished business of my predecessor. A plan or scheme of reconstruction was produced which had been prepared for Mr. Lincoln by Mr. Stanton, his Secretary of War. It was approved, and, at the earliest moment practicable, was applied in the form of a proclamation to the State of North Carolina, and afterward became the basis of action in turn for the other States.

Upon the examination of Mr. Stanton before the Impeachment Committee, he was asked the following question:—"Did any one of the Cabinet express a doubt of the power of the Executive branch of the government to reorganize State Governments which had been in Rebellion, without the aid of Congress?" He answered—"None, whatever. I had, myself, entertained no doubt of the authority of the President to take measures for the organization of the Rebel States on the plan proposed, during the vacation of Congress, and agreed in the plan specified in the proclamation in the case of North Carolina."

There is, perhaps, no act of my administration for which I have been more denounced than this. It was not originated by me; but I shrink from no responsibility on that account, for the plan approved itself to my judgment, and I did not hesitate to carry it into execution.

Thus far, and upon this vital policy, there was perfect accord between the Cabinet and myself, and I saw no necessity for a change.

As time passed on there was developed an unfortunate difference of opinion and policy between Congress and the President upon this same subject and upon the ultimate basis upon which the reconstruction of these States should proceed, especially upon the question of negro suffrage.

Upon this point three members of the Cabinet found themselves to be in sympathy with Congress. They remained only long enough to see that the difference of policy could not be reconciled. They felt that they should remain no longer, and a high sense of duty and propriety contrained them to resign their positions. We parted with mutual respect for the sincerity of each other in opposite opinions, and mutual regret that the difference was on points so vital as to require a severence of official relations. This was in the summer of 1866. The subsequent sessions of Congress developed new complications when the Suffrage bill for the District of Columbia and the Reconstruction acts of March 2 and March 23, 1867, all passed over the veto. It was in Cabinet consultations upon these bills that a difference of opinion upon the most vital points was developed. Upon these questions there was perfect accord between all the members of the Cabinet and myself, except Mr. Stanton. He stood alone, and the difference of opinion could not be reconciled. That unity of opinion which, upon great questions of public policy or administration is so essential to the Executive, was gone.

I do not claim that the head of a department should have no other opinions than those of the President. He has the same right, in the conscientious discharge of duty, to entertain and express his own opinions as has the Prident. What I do claim is, that the President is the responsible head of the administration, and when the opinions of the head of a department are irreconcilably opposed to those of the President, in grave matters of policy and administration, there is but one result which can solve the difficulty, and that is a severance of the official relation. This, in the past history of the government, has always been the rule; and it is a wise one, for such differences of opinions among its members must impair the efficiency of any administration.

I have now referred to the general grounds upon which the withdrawal of Mr. Stanton from my administration seemed to be proper and necessary; but I cannot omit to state a special ground, which, if it stood alone, would vindicate my action.

The sanguinary riot which occurred in the city of New Orleans on the 30th of August, 1866, justly aroused public indignation and public inquiry, not only as to those who were engaged in it, but as to those, who more or less remotely, might be held to responsibility for its occurrence. I need not remind the Senate of the effort made to fix that responsibility on the President. The charge was openly made, and again and again reiterated all through the land, that the President was warned in time, but refused to interfere.

By telegrams rom the Lieutenant-Governor and Attorney-General of Louisiana, dated the 27th and 28th of August, I was advised that a body of delegates, claiming to be a constitutional convention, were about to assemble in New Orleans; that the matter was before the Grand Jury, but that it would be impossible to execute civil process without a riot, and this question was asked:—"Is the military to interfere to prevent process of court?" This question was asked at a time when the civil courts were in the full exercise of their authority, and the answer sent by telegraph, on the same 28th of August, was this:—"The military will be expected to sustain, and not interfere with the proceedings of the courts."

On the same 28th of August the following telegram was sent to Mr. Stanton, by Major-General Baird, then (owing to the absence of General Sheridan) in command of the military at New Orleans:—

Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War:—A convention has been called, with the sanction of Governor Wells, to meet here on Monday. The Lieutenant-Governor and city authorities think it unlawful, and propose to break it up by arresting the delegates. I have given no orders on the subject, but have warned the parties that I could not countenance or permit such action without instruction to that effect from the President. Please instruct me at once by telegraph.

The 28th of August was on Saturday. The next morning, the 29th, this despatch was received by Mr. Stanton at his residence in this city. He took no action upon it, and neither sent instructions to General Baird himself nor presented it to me for such instructions. On the next day (Monday) the riot occurred. I never saw this despatch from General Baird until some ten days or two weeks after the riot, when, upon my call for all the despatches, with a view to their publication, Mr. Stanton sent it to me. These facts all appear in the the testimony of Mr. Stanton before the Judiciary Committee in the impeachment investigation.

On the 30th, the day of the riot, and after it was suppressed, General Baird wrote to Mr. Stanton a long letter, from which I make the following extracts:—

"Sir:—I have the honor to inform you that a very serious riot occurred here to-day. I had not been applied to by the Convention for protection, but the Lieutenant-Governor and the Mayor had freely consulted with me, and I was so fully convinced that it was so strongly the intent of the city authorities to preserve the peace, in order to prevent military interference, that I did not regard an outbreak as a thing to be apprehended. The Lieutenant-Governor had assured me that even if a writ of arrest was issued by the court, the Sheriff would not attempt to serve it without my permission, and, for to-day, they designed to suspend it.

"I inclose herewith copies of my correspondence with the Mayor, and of a despatch which the Lieutenant-Governor claims to have received from the President. I regret that no reply to my despatch to you of Saturday has yet reached me. General Sheridan is still absent in Texas."

The despatch of General Baird, of the 28th, asks for immediate instructions, and his letter of the 30th, after detailing the terrible riot which had just happened, ends with the expression of regret that the instructions which he asked for were not sent. It is not the fault or the error or the omission of the President that this military commander was left withou instructions; but for all omissions, for all errors, for all failures to instruct, when instruction might have averted this calamity, the President was openly and persistently held responsible.

Instantly, without waiting for proof, the delinquency of the President was heralded in every form of utterance. Mr. Stanton knew then that the President was not responsible for *this delinquency*. The exculpation was in his power, but it was not given by him to the public, and only to the President in obedience to a requisition for all the despatches.

No one regrets more than myself that General Baird's request was not brought to my notice. It is clear from his despatch and letter, that if the Secretary of War had given him proper instructions, the riot which arose on the assembling of the Convention would have been averted.

There may be those ready to say that I would have given no instructions even if the despatch had reached me in time; but all must admit that I ought to have had the opportunity.

The following is the testimony given by Mr. Stanton before the Impeachment Investigation Committee as to this despatch:—

"Q. Referring to the despatch of the 28th of July by General Baird, I ask you whether that despatch, on its receipt, was communicated?

"A. I received that despatch on Sunday forenoon; I examined it carefully, and considered the question presented; I did not see that I could give any instructions different from the line of action which General Baird proposed, and made no answer to the despatch.

"Q. I see it stated this was received at 10·20 P. M. Was that the hour at which it was received by you?

"A. That is the date of its reception in the telegraph office Saturday night; I received it on Sunday forenoon, at my residence. A copy of the despatch was furnished to the President several days afterwards, along with all the other despatches and communications on that subject, but it was not furnished by me before that time; I suppose it may have been ten or fifteen days afterwards.

"Q. The President himself being in correspondence with those parties upon the same subject, would it not have been proper to have advised him of the reception of that despatch?

"A. I know nothing about his correspondence, and know nothing about any correspondence except this one despatch. We had intelligence of the riot on Thursday morning. The riot had taken place on Monday."

It is a difficult matter to define all the relations which exist between the heads of departments and the President. The legal relations are well enough defined. The Constitution places these officers in the relation of his advisers when he calls upon them for advice. The acts of Congress go further; take for example, the act of 1789, creating the War Department. It provides that "there shall be a principal officer therein, to be called the Secretary for the Department of War, who shall perform and execute such duties as shall from time to time be enjoined on or intrusted to him by the President of the United States;" "and furthermore, the said principal officer shall conduct the business of the said department in such manner as the President of the United States shall, from time to time, order and instruct."

Provision is also made for the appointment of an inferior officer by the head of the department, to be called the Chief Clerk, "who, whenever said principal officer shall be removed from office by the President of the United States," shall have the charge and custody of the books, records and papers of the department.

The legal relation is analogous to that of principal and agent. It is the President upon whom the Constitution devolves, as head of the Executive Department, the duty to see that the laws are faithfully executed; but, as he cannot execute them in person, he is allowed to select his agents, and is made responsible for their acts within just limits. So complete is this presumed delegation of authority in the relation of a head of department to the President, that the Supreme Court of the United States have decided that an order made by a head of department is presumed to be made by the President himself.

The principal, upon whom such responsibility is placed for the acts of a subordinate, ought to be left as free as possible in the matter of selection and of dismissal. To hold him to responsibility for an officer beyond his control—to leave the question of the fitness of such an agent to be decided *for* him and not *by* him, to allow such a subordinate, when the President, moved by "public considerations of a high character," requests his resignation, to assume for himself an equal right to act upon his own views of "public considerations," and to make his own conclusion paramount to those of the President, to allow all this, is to reverse the just order of administration, and to place the subordinate above the superior.

There are, however, other relations between the President and a head of department beyond these defined legal relations which necessarily attend them, though not expressed. Chief among these is mutual confidence. This relation is so delicate that it is sometimes hard to say when or how it ceases. A single flagrant act may end it at once, and then there is no difficulty. But confidence may be just as effectually destroyed by a series of causes too subtle for demonstration. As it is a plant of slow growth, so, too, it may be slow in decay. Such has been the process here.

I will not pretend to say what acts or omissions have broken up this relation. They are hardly susceptible of statement, and still less of formal proof. Nevertheless, no one can read the correspondence of the 5th of August without being convinced that this relation was effectually gone on both sides, and that, while the President was unwilling to allow Mr. Stanton to remain in his administration, Mr. Stanton was equally unwilling to allow the President to carry on his administration without his presence.

In the great debate which took place in the House of Representatives in 1789, in the first organization of the principal departments, Mr. Madison spoke as follows:—

"It is evidently the intention of the Constitution that the first magistrate should be responsible for the executive department. So far, therefore, as we do not make the officers who are to aid *him* in the duties of that department responsible to him, he is not responsible to the country. Again, is there no danger that an officer, when he is appointed by the concurrence of the Senate, and has friends in that body, may choose rather to risk his establishment on the favor of that branch than rest it upon the discharge of his duties to the satisfaction of the executive branch, which is constitutionally authorized to inspect and control his conduct? And if it should happen that the officers connect themselves with the Senate, they may mutually support each other, and for want of efficacy, reduce the power of the President to a mere vapor, in which case his responsibility would be annihilated, and the expectation of it is unjust. The high executive officers, joined in cabal with the Senate, would lay the foundation of discord, and end in an assumption of the executive power only to be removed by a revolution in the government."

Mr. Sedgwick, in the same debate, referring to the proposition that a head of department should only be removed or suspended by the concurrence of the Senate, uses this language:—

"But if proof be necessary, what is then the consequence? Why, in nine cases out of ten, where the case is very clear to the mind of the President that the man ought to be removed, the effect cannot be produced, because it is absolutely impossible to produce the necessary evidence. Is the Senate to proceed without evidence? Some gentlemen contend not. Then the object will be lost. Shall a man, under these circumstances, be saddled upon the President, who has been appointed for no other purpose but to aid the President in performing certain duties? Shall he be continued, I ask again, against the will of the President? If he is, where is the responsibility? Are you to look for it in the President, who has no control over the officer, no power to remove him if he acts unfeelingly or unfaithfully? Without you make him responsible, you weaken and destroy the strength and beauty of your system. What is to be done in cases which can only be known from a long acquaintance with the conduct of an officer?"

I had indulged the hope that upon the assembling of Congress, Mr. Stanton would have ended this unpleasant complication, according to the intimation given in his note of August 12. The duty which I have felt myself called upon to perform was by no means agreeable; but I feel that I am not responsible for the controversy, or for the consequences.

Unpleasant as this necessary change in my Cabinet has been to me, upon personal considerations, I have the consolation to be assured that, so far as the public interests are involved, there is no cause for regret. Salutary reforms have been introduced by the Secretary *ad interim*, and great reductions of expenses have been effected under his administration of the War Department, to the saving of millions to the Treasury. ANDREW JOHNSON.

Washington, Dec. 12, 1867.

FURS.

1867. FALL AND WINTER. 1867.

FUR HOUSE,

(Established in 1818.)

The undersigned invite the special attention of the Ladies to their large stock of FURS, consisting of

Muffs, Tippets, Collars, Etc.,

IN RUSSIAN SABLE,
HUDSON'S BAY SABLE,
MINK SABLE
ROYAL ERMINE, CHINCHILLA, FITCH, ETC.
All of the LATEST STYLES, SUPERIOR FINISH, and at reasonable prices.

Ladies in mourning will find handsome articles PERSIANNES and SIMIAS; the latter a most beautiful fur.

CARRIAGE ROBES, SLEIGH ROBES, and FOOT MUFFS, in great variety.

A. K. & F. K. WOMRATH,
9 11 4m NO. 417 ARCH STREET.
☞ Will remove to our new Store, No. 1212 Chesnut street, about May 1, 1868.

FANCY FURS.

The subscriber having recently returned from Europe with an entirely new stock of

FURS

Of his own selection, would offer the same to his customers, made up in the latest styles, and at reduced prices, at his OLD ESTABLISHED STORE,

NO. 139 NORTH THIRD STREET,
10 26 2mrp] ABOVE ARCH.
JAMES REISKY.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC.

RETAIL AND WHOLESALE CLOTH HOUSE.

WM. T. SNODGRASS & CO.,
NO. 34 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
Announce a fresh importation o
LADIES' VELVET CLOTHS,
FUR BEAVERS,
ASTRACHANS,
VELVETEENS,
CHINCHILLAS,
TUFTED BEAVERS,
ETC. ETC. ETC.

Also, a large and varied assortment of GOODS adapted for Men's and Boys' Wear. 11 19 1mrp

CLOTH HOUSE.

JAMES & LEE,
NO. 11 NORTH SECOND STREET,
SIGN OF THE GOLDEN LAMB,
COMPLETE STOCK OF
Cloths, Coatings, and Cassimeres,
FOR GENTLEMEN'S AND BOYS' WEAR.
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF LADIES' CLOAKINGS AND SACKINGS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. 5 26m

TO RENT.

TO LET,
Large Third-Story Room,
Well Lighted, with or without Power.
APPLY AT
11 6tf NO. 108 SOUTH THIRD ST.

LECTURES.—A NEW COURSE OF LECTURES as being delivered at the New York Museum of Anatomy, embracing the subjects:—
"How to live and what to live for—Youth, Maturity, and old age—Manhood generally reviewed—The causes of indigestion, flatulence, and Nervous diseases accounted for—Marriage philosophically considered, etc. etc."
Pocket volumes containing these lectures will be forwarded to parties unable to attend, on receipt of four stamps, by addressing "SECRETARY, New York Museum of Anatomy and Science, No. 618 BROADWAY, New York." 12 6 3m*

UNION PASTE AND SIZING COMPANY.—A Paste for Box-makers, Bookbinders, Paper-hangers, Shoemakers, Pocket-book Makers, Bill Posters, etc. It will not sour. Is cheap and always ready for use. Refer to J. B. Lippincott & Co., Devar & Keller, William Mann, Philadelphia *Inquirer*, Harper Brothers, American Tract Society, and others. Sole Agents, I. L. CRAGIN & CO., No. 430 COMMERCE Street. 99

COTTON AND FLAX,
SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS,
Of all numbers and brands.
Tent, Awning, Trunk, and Wagon Cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from one to several feet wide; Pauling, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.
JOHN W. EVERMAN & CO.,
16 No. 103 JONES' Alley.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Franklin Fire Insurance Co.
OF PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE:
NOS. 435 AND 437 CHESNUT STREET.
ASSETS ON OCTOBER 1, 1867,
$2,589,363.

Capital ... $400,000·00
Accrued Surplus ... 1,009,765·00
Premiums ... 1,179,598·00
UNSETTLED CLAIMS, $9614·13. INCOME FOR 1867, $360,000.
LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 OVER
$5,500,000.
Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.
DIRECTORS.
Charles N. Bancker, George Fales,
Tobias Wagner, Alfred Fitler,
Samuel Grant, Francis W. Lewis, M. D.,
George W. Richards, Thomas Sparks,
Isaac Lea, William S. Grant,
CHARLES N. BANCKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
J. W. McALLISTER, Secretary pro tem. [3 1 12 31

BROOKLYN LIFE INSURANCE
OF NEW YORK, MUTUAL.
POLICIES NON-FORFEITABLE. Thirty days grace given in payment of Premiums. No extra charge for residence, or travel in any portion of the world. Dividends declared annually, and paid in cash. Dividend in 1867, 40 per cent.
COLTON & SHELDEN,
GENERAL AGENTS.
N. E. CORNER SEVENTH AND CHESNUT.
Agents and Solicitors wanted in all the cities and towns in Pennsylvania and Southern New Jersey 23

INSURANCE COMPANY
OF
NORTH AMERICA:
OFFICE, No. 232 WALNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1794. CHARTER PERPETUAL.
CAPITAL, $500,000.
ASSETS JANUARY 8, 1867 ... $1,763,267·30
INSURES MARINE, INLAND TRANSPORTATION AND FIRE RISKS.
DIRECTORS.
Arthur G. Coffin, George L. Harrison,
Samuel W. Jones, Francis R. Cope,
John A. Brown, Edward H. Trotter,
Charles Taylor, Edward S. Clarke,
Ambrose White, William Cummings,
Richard D. Wood, T. Charlton Henry,
William Welsh, Alfred D. Jessup,
S. Morris Wain, John P. White,
John Mason, Louis C. Madeira.
ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Secretary.
WILLIAM BUEHLER, Harrisburg, Pa., Central Agent for the State of Pennsylvania. 1 25

GIRARD FIRE AND MARINE
INSURANCE COMPANY,
(No. 639)
N. E. COR. CHESNUT AND SEVENTH STS.,
PHILADELPHIA.
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS OVER $300,000.
INCOME FOR 1866, $103,934.
Losses Paid and Accrued in 1866,
$47,000.
Of which amount not $3000 remain unpaid at this date. $100,000,000 of property has been successfully insured by this Company in thirteen years, and Eight Hundred Losses by Fire promptly paid.
DIRECTORS.
Thomas Craven, Silas Yerkes, Jr.,
Furman Sheppard, Alfred S. Gillett,
Thomas MacKellar, N. S. Lawrence,
John Supplee, Charles I. Dupont,
John W. Claghorn, Henry F. Kenney,
Joseph Klapp, M. D.
THOMAS CRAVEN, President.
A. S. GILLETT, Vice-President.
2 22 fmw JAMES B. ALVORD, Secretary.

FIRE INSURANCE.
LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.
ASSETS OVER ... $16,000,000
INVESTED IN THE U. S., OVER $1,800,000
PHILADELPHIA BOARD.
Lemuel Coffin, Esq., Charles S. Smith, Esq.,
Joseph W. Lewis, Esq., Henry A. Duhring, Esq.,
Edward Siter, Esq.
All losses promptly adjusted without reference to England.
PHILADELPHIA OFFICE,
No. 6 *MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE*,
ATWOOD SMITH,
10 17 thstu6m] General Agent for Pennsylvania.

PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY, OF PHILADELPHIA,
No. 111 S. FOURTH Street.
INCORPORATED 3d MONTH 22, 1865.
CAPITAL, $150,000, PAID IN.
Insurance on Lives, by Yearly Premiums; or by 5, 10, or 20 year Premiums, Non-forfeiture.
Annuities granted on favorable terms.
Term Policies, Children's Endowments.
This Company, while giving the insured the security of a paid-up Capital, will divide the entire profits of the Life business among its policy holders.
Moneys received at interest, and paid on demand.
Authorized by charter to execute Trusts, and to act as Executor or Administrator, Assignee, or Guardian, and in other fiduciary capacities, under appointment of any Court of this Commonwealth, or any person or persons, or bodies politic or corporate.
DIRECTORS.
SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, HENRY HAINES,
JOSHUA H. MORRIS, T. WISTAR BROWN,
RICHARD WOOD, W. C. LONGSTRETH,
RICHARD CADBURY, WILLIAM HACKER,
CHARLES F. COFFIN.
SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, President. ROWLAND PARRY, Actuary.
WILLIAM C. LONGSTRETH, Vice-President.
THOMAS WISTAR, M. D., J. B. TOWNSEND,
7 27 Medical Examiner. Legal Adviser.

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.
This Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE, on liberal terms on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings by deposit of premium.
The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.
DIRECTORS.
John L. Hodge, David Lewis,
M. B. Mahony, Benjamin Etting,
John T. Lewis, Thomas H. Powers,
William S. Grant, A. R. McHenry,
Robert W. Leaming, Edmund Castillon,
D. Clark Wharton, Samuel Wilcox,
Lawrence Lewis, Jr., Louis C. Norris.
JOHN R. WUCHERER, President.
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary.

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.
This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also, on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.
Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.
DIRECTORS.
Daniel Smith, Jr., John Devereux,
Alexander Benson, Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst, Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robbins, J. Gillingham Fell,
Daniel Haddock, Jr.
DANIEL SMITH, JR., President.
WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary. 30

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY. Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.
Office, S. E. corner THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.
MARINE INSURANCES
On Vessels, Cargo, and Freight, to all parts of the world.
INLAND INSURANCES
On goods by river, canal, lake, and land carriage all parts of the Union.
FIRE INSURANCES
On merchandise generally.
On Stores, Dwelling Houses, etc.
ASSETS OF THE COMPANY,
November 1, 1867.

$200,000	United States Five Per Cent. Loan, 10-40's	$201,000·00
120,000	United States Five Per Cent. Loan, 1881	134,400·00
50,000	United States 7 3-10 Per Cent Loan Treasury Notes	52,562·50
200,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	210,070·00
125,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent Loan (exempt from tax)	125,625·00
50,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	51,000·00
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	19,800·00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad, second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	23,375·00
25,000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantee)	20,000·00
30,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	18,000·00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	4,270·00
15,000	300 shares Stock of Germantown Gas Company (principal and interest guaranteed by the city of Philadelphia)	15,000·00
7,500	150 Shares Stock of Pennsylvania Railroad Company	7,800·00
5,000	100 Shares Stock of North Pennsylvania Railroad Company	3,000·00
20,000	80 Shares Stock of Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company	15,000·00
201,900	Loans on Bonds and Mortgage, first liens on City Properties	201,900·00
$1,101,400 par.	Market value	$1,102,802·50
	Cost $1,089,679·26.	
	Real Estate	36,000·00
	Bills Receivable for Insurance made	219,139·67
	Balances due at Agencies—Premiums on Marine Policies—Accrued Interest, and other debts due the Company	43,384·35
	Stock and Scrip of Sundry Insurance and other Companies, $5076·00 Estimated value	3,017·00
	Cash in Bank $103,017·10	
	Cash in Drawer 298.52	
		103,315·62
		$1,507,605·15

DIRECTORS.
Thomas C. Hand, James C. Hand,
John C. Davis, Samuel E. Stokes,
Edmund A. Souder, James Traquair,
Joseph H. Seal, William C. Ludwig,
Theophilus Paulding, Jacob P. Jones,
Hugh Craig, James B. McFarland,
Edward Darlington, Joshua P. Eyre,
John R. Penrose, John D. Taylor,
H. Jones Brooke, Spencer McIlvaine,
Henry Sloan, Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,
George G. Leiper, George W. Bernadou,
William G. Boulton, J. B. Semple, Pittsburg,
Edward Lafourcade, A. B. Berger, "
Jacob Riegel, D. T. Morgan, "
THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.
HENRY BALL, Assistant Secretary. 12 6 19 31

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low-pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc., etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low-pressure Fine, Tubular, and Cylinder Boilers, of the best Pennsylvania charcoal iron. Forgings of all sizes and kinds; Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions; Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.
Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.
The subscribers have ample wharf-dock room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc., for raising heavy or light weights.
JACOB C. NEAFIE,
JOHN P. LEVY,
8 1 BEACH and PALMER Streets.

J. VAUGHN MERRICK, WILLIAM H. MERRICK,
JOHN E. COPE.
SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY, FIFTH AND WASHINGTON Streets,
PHILADELPHIA.
MERRICK & SONS,
ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS,
manufacture High and Low Pressure Steam Engines for Land, River, and Marine Service.
Boilers, Gasometers, Tanks, Iron Boats, etc.
Castings of all kinds, either iron or brass.
Iron Frame Roofs for Gas Works, Workshops, and Railroad Stations, etc.
Retorts and Gas Machinery, of the latest and most improved construction.
Every description of Plantation Machinery, and Sugar, Saw, and Grist Mills, Vacuum Pans, Open Steam Trains, Defecators, Filters, Pumping Engines, etc.
Sole Agents for N. Billeux's Patent Sugar Boiling Apparatus, Nesmyth's Patent Steam Hammer, and Aspinwall & Woolsey's Patent Centrifugal Sugar Draining Machine. 6 30

BRIDESBURG MACHINE WORKS.
OFFICE,
No. 65 N. FRONT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
We are prepared to fill orders to any extent for our well-known
MACHINERY FOR COTTON AND WOOLLEN MILLS,
including all recent improvements in Carding, Spinning, and Weaving.
We invite the attention of manufacturers to our extensive works.
1 ALFRED JENKS & SON.

LUMBER.

1867.—SELECT WHITE PINE BOARDS AND PLANK.
4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 2, 2½, 3, and 4 inch
CHOICE PANEL AND 1st COMMON, 16 feet long.
4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 2, 2½, 3, and 4 inch
WHITE PINE, PANEL PATTERN PLANK;
LARGE AND SUPERIOR STOCK ON HAND.

1867.—BUILDING! BUILDING!
BUILDING!
LUMBER! LUMBER! LUMBER!
4-4 CAROLINA FLOORING.
5-4 CAROLINA FLOORING.
4-4 DELAWARE FLOORING.
5-4 DELAWARE FLOORING.
WHITE PINE FLOORING.
ASH FLOORING.
WALNUT FLOORING.
SPRUCE FLOORING.
STEP BOARDS.
RAIL PLANK.
PLASTERING LATH.

1867.—CEDAR AND CYPRESS SHINGLES.

1867.—WALNUT BOARDS.
WALNUT PLANK.
WALNUT BOARDS.
WALNUT PLANK.
LARGE STOCK—SEASONED.

1867.—LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS!
LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS!
RED CEDAR, WALNUT, AND PINE.

1867.—ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS.
ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS.
SEASONED WALNUT.
DRY POPLAR, CHERRY, AND ASH.
OAK PLANK AND BOARDS.
MAHOGANY,
ROSEWOOD, AND WALNUT VENEERS.

1867.—CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS.
CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS.
SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS.

1867.—SPRUCE JOIST! SPRUCE JOIST!
SPRUCE JOIST!
FROM 14 TO 32 FEET LONG.
SUPERIOR NORWAY SCANTLING.
MAULE, BROTHER & CO.,
6 1 rp No. 2500 SOUTH STREET.

U. S. BUILDERS' MILL,
NOS. 24, 26, AND 28 S. FIFTEENTH ST.,
ESLER & BRO., Proprietors.
Always on hand, made of the Best Seasoned Lumber at low prices,
WOOD MOULDINGS, BRACKETS, BALUSTERS, AND NEWELS.
Newels, Balusters, Bracket and Wood Mouldings.
WOOD MOULDINGS, BRACKETS, BALUSTERS AND NEWELS.
Walnut and Ash Hand Railing, 3, 3½, and 4 inches.
BUTTERNUT, CHESNUT, and WALNUT MOULDINGS to order. 5 12

J. C. PERKINS,
LUMBER MERCHANT,
Successor to R. Clark, Jr.
NO. 324 CHRISTIAN STREET.
Constantly on hand a large and varied assortment of Building Lumber. 5 24

DEATH IN THE DOCK.

On the 28th of April, 1794, a messenger from the Chief Secretary's office, with four policemen, entered Hyde's Coffee-house, College-green, Dublin. The entrances to the house had been watched through the night, and the appearance of the messenger had been anxiously awaited by at least one resident in the hotel. This person was a London attorney, named Cokayne, who had arrived in Dublin on the 1st of April with a friend of ten years' standing, the Rev. William Jackson, a clergyman of the Church of Ireland, but apparently without a cure. Jackson slept in the room next to that occupied by Cokayne, and opening on the same passage. The messenger addressed a few words in whispers to Cokayne, who, pale and trembling, met him on the stairs. The party proceeded to the corridor, with which Jackson's room communicated. Cokayne begged leave to remain outside. The messenger and his assistants entered. The noise awakened Jackson. Starting up he endeavored to seize some papers piled upon a table beside his bed. He had cleared that table the night before, and now saw at a glance that treachery had been at work. The messenger caught Jackson's hands, and motioning to his assistants to secure the papers, read aloud a warrant addressed to Tresham Gregg, keeper of Newgate, directing him to hold in safe custody the Rev. William Jackson, clerk, late of London, charged with high treason, and, specially, with inducing the king's enemies in France to invade his realm of Ireland.

Jackson had proceeded to France three years before to collect evidence in the famous case of the Duchess of Kingston. That business brought him into connection with some of the leading spirits of the revolution. He remained in Paris in habits of intimacy with some members of the French convention, and either at his own suggestion, or through their influence, was commissioned to ascertain the sentiments of the lower classes in England and Ireland towards the French republic, and should he find them favorable, to prepare certain agents of the French convention in both countries for the landing of an invading force. A relative of Jackson, named Stone, had been long settled in Paris, and engaged in business there. He had a brother, resident in London, and an assistant, bearing the name of Beresford, married to the sister of Archibald Hamilton Rowan, who, when Jackson arrived in Ireland, was lying in Newgate under a charge of sedition. Stone furnished Jackson, on his departure from Paris, with letters of introduction to Horne Tooke and Doctor Crawford. Armed with these credentials, Jackson reached London, and immediately proceeded to execute his commission. He renewed his intimacy with Cokayne, and employed him as his agent and confidential secretary. Jackson's communications with the convention were addressed at first through Stone, and then through Cokayne, to Monsieur Chapeaurouge, marchand, Hambeurg, under cover to Messrs. Texier, Angeli, and Massay, Amsterdam, in a third envelope directed to Monsieur Daubuscaille, Hambourg. The letters were written in commercial style. "Business" meant Jackson's enterprise; "goods" denoted provisions for the expected army of invasion; "Magnett" stood for the French department of marine; "the baby" was the young republic; and so on. These letters were copied out by Cokayne, Jackson alleging that he owed money in England, where his own handwriting was well known. Throughout the correspondence Stone's name was transposed into Enots, and Jackson named himself Thomas Popkins.

Two celebrated despatches from Jackson to the convention are extant, and possess a singular interest in reference to the recent Fenian conspiracy. They are written with great ability, and, as far as England is concerned, bear the impress of candor and truth. As the result of long-continued and minute inquiry, Jackson states that although the English people were weary with a war against France, which brought the nation hollow fame but substantial loss, they entertained a deeply-rooted hatred towards the French republicans. He declares that ninety-nine men out of every hundred would start to their feet in arms to drive an invader of the sacred English land into the sea. Any invasion of England would unite all classes and parties in determined opposition, and no sacrifice would be considered too great to protect the inviolability of the soil. He artfully recommends the convention to disarm the hostility of the English people by liberating at once, and without conditions, all English prisoners, to restore to them their property, and to transmit them with all honor and respect to England. He suggests that the convention should proclaim their anxious desire for peace, and their desire to live on terms of amity with the British nation. But under no circumstances did he think it possible to set the populace in array against their Government and Constitution.

But in Ireland Jackson believed the Convention had the fairest prospects of success. The organization known as that of the "United Irishmen" prevailed in every part of the kingdom, and possessed agents in the army, the navy, and all public departments. The servants in private families of power and influence were members of the fraternity. Theobold Wolf Tone had just accomplished, as it seemed, the difficult task of effecting an alliance between the Dissenters of the North and the Roman Catholics of the south. Jackson estimates the Protestant Episcopalians at four hundred and fifty thousand, the Dissenters at nine hundred thousand, and the Roman Catholics at three million one hundred and fifty thousand—an enumeration which proves his sagacity and knowledge of the country at the time. The Dissenters, under which name he includes the Presbyternians of the north, were, he asserts, to a man, rerepublicans. The Roman Catholics of the south were thoroughly discontented and disloyal, ready to welcome any invader. The great mass of the people would receive the French into fraternity the moment they appeared, because while the Government of England was thoroughly national, that of Ireland was provincial. In addition to the natural love of change, the great bulk of the nation was actuated by hatred of the English name. The gentry and clergy were more tyrannical and aristocratic than the nobles whom the republicans had annihilated in France. The English Government was solely a Government of force in Ireland, and would crumble to pieces before any power of adequate strength at the first collision. The people had received arms from France, and were efficiently drilled. Their organization was complete, and they awaited with ill-concealed impatience the arrival of a force sufficiently great to give them confidence. The moment such a force appeared, Ireland would be in a blaze, and the English dominion at an end.

On the 1st of April, the day of Jackson's arrival in Dublin, Danton and his colleagues were murdered in Paris, and the sanguinary Robespierre ruled the French republic. Jackson was soon acquainted with this change of masters, and believing that Robespierre in the first flush of power would see the advantage of distracting England by exciting a rebellion in Ireland, redoubled his activity. He and Cokayne were hospitably received by a Mr. MacNally, a barrister, who took a foremost place in defending prisoners arraigned for high treason. Through this gentleman, an arrangement was effected for the introduction of Jackson to Archibald Hamilton Rowan. The letters addressed by Stone to Horne Tooke and Dr. Crawford had never been delivered, and they now served as certificates of Jackson's fidelity to "the cause." A long and anxious deliberation ensued in Rowan's "lodgings" in Newgate. Jackson used all means of persuasion to induce Wolfe Tone to proceed as the envoy of the Irish republicans to Paris. Tone hesitated, and at last persistently refused. He hinted something about five hundred pounds, but Jackson replied that the "French nation was as generous as brave." This did not satisfy Tone. Then a Dr. Reynolds was appealed to, also in vain; and at last Jackson penned those two reports on public feeling in England and Ireland, which condemned him.

But almost from the moment of his landing in England, every movement made by Jackson was known to the Government. Cokayne furnished Pitt with complete copies of Jackson's correspondence. The more recent letters were written as if in reference to a lawsuit in which Jackson was engaged, but Cokayne possessed the key and sold it. He assured Mr. Pitt that he was induced to betray his friend through motives of the purest patriotism, but he said something more. Alleging that Jackson owed him a debt of six hundred pounds, which he could not afford to lose, he reasoned that if Jackson should be executed through his information, the debt would never be recovered. William Pitt understood the hint and the man. He assured Cokayne he should be no loser by his patriotism. From that hour Cokayne accompanied Jackson as his shadow. He never left his side. Every letter, document, or word of Jackson's was immediately communicated to Government. The moment the paper on the state of Ireland was penned, and placed in Cokayne's hands to be copied like the rest for transmission through the post office, Cokayne conveyed it—while Jackson slept—to Mr. Hamilton, Private Secretary to the Lord-Lieutenant. He took a press copy of the original, and then returned it to Cokayne, directing him to post it in the usual way. The letter was, by order, intercepted, and then the authorities struck the meditated blow.

The arrest was made, and Jackson was lodged in the jail at Newgate, on the 28th of April, 1794. The indictments were not formally laid until the 23d of June. On the 30th of June Jackson pleaded "Not Guilty." Then the trial was deferred until the 7th of November. It was again postponed to the 20th of January, 1795, and once more to the 23d of April. Nearly a year had elapsed from the arrest of Jackson, and so long a delay was unusual in those troubled times. It was expected, probably, that in the interval some damnatory evidence might be procured against Hamilton Rowan and others suspected of complicity with Jackson's design. But Hamilton Rowan escaped from Newgate in November, 1794, through the agency of a government informer, and then, at length, preparations were made for Jackson's trial.

The court was formed of the Earl of Clonmell, Lord Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench, Mr. Justice Downes, and Mr. Justice Chamberlain. Mr. Justice Bond was absent. The names of the leading counsel for the accused are remarkable in Irish history. Amongst them are found those of John Philpott Curran, George Ponsonby, L. MacNally, and Thomas Addis Emett. The case from the first was clear against the prisoner. There were the letters and reports, originals and copies. It was proved, indeed, that Cokayne swore his last deadly information before the privy council under a menace from the Lord Chief Justice. "Remember, sir, you are in our power as to committing you if you do not swear." The case against the prisoner hinged upon the evidence of Cokayne; but the court decided that in Ireland one witness was sufficient to condemn a man of treason, though two were required in England. At 4 o'clock in the morning of the 26th of April the jury found Jackson "guilty." They recommended him to mercy; but the Lord Chief Justice exclaimed that they had done so "only" through compassion: a plea not influential with such a judge. Turning to the jailor, who stood beside the condemned, he said, "Jailor, take that man away, and let him be brought up here in four days."

The four days slowly but surely passed hour by hour away, and then, on the morning of the 30th of April, Jackson was conveyed to the Court of King's Bench to hear his doom pronounced. He had made some allusions to suicide, and therefore was guarded strictly. His food was always cut in pieces for him, the jailor fearing to entrust him with a knife and fork. "The man who did not fear death," said Jackson, "can never want the means of dying. So long as his head is within reach of the prison-walls, he can prevent his body being suspended to scare the community." A partisan of the Government of the day saw Jackson as he passed on his way to the Court. This person remarked to one of Jackson's counsel, "I always said Jackson was a coward, and I am not mistaken. His fears have made him sick. I observed him, as the coach drove by, with his head out of the window, vomiting violently." His friend hurried to the court only to witness a most appalling scene. Jackson's frame quivered, rather than trembled, but his mind was firm and collected still. With clammy and nerveless fingers he tried to press the hands of his counsel, and sadly smiling, whispered the words of Pierre. "We have deceived the Senate." The Chief Justice, perceiving the condition of the prisoner, thought of remanding him, but the Attorney-General prayed for judgment. Then "the Reverend William Jackson was set forward." All eyes were directed towards him. His body teemed with profuse perspiration, the steam rose from his hair, the muscles of his face twitched in convulsions, his eyes were nearly closed, and when at intervals he opened them the dull dry light of death glared out of them. Ordered by the court to stand up, his mind strove to command his failing body. He rose, but tottered and reeled as if about to fall. At last he crossed his arms tightly over his breast, and, rocking to and fro, awaited the traitor's dreadful sentence of doom. When the clerk of the court directed him to hold up his hand, he strove to raise it, but the powerless arm dropped instantly at his side. When the clerk demanded, in the usual form, "what he had now to say why judgment of death and execution thereon should not be awarded against him according to law," Mr. Curran rose and moved an arrest of judgment. A legal argument of some length ensued. All the while the prisoner grew worse and worse; he presented the aspect of a living corpse. Mr. Curran proposed that he should be remanded, as his state of body rendered communication between him and counsel impossible. Lord Clonmell thought it would be lenity to dispose of the sentence with all speed. They opened the windows of the court, and the cold air came rushing in. But the spirits of death gathered closer round him, and now he fainted. He sank down in the dock. The crowd heard the hollow sound of his convulsive movements against the panelling. The closing scene is thus described:—

Lord Clonmell:—"If the prisoner is in a state of insensibility, it is impossible that I can pronounce the judgment of the court upon him."

Thereupon, Mr. Thomas Kinsley, an apothecary, who was in the jury-box, said he would go down to him. He stooped down over the dock, felt Jackson's pulse, and then turning round towards the judge, declared that the prisoner was certainly dying. By order of the court, Mr. Kinsley was sworn.

Lord Clonmell—Are you in any profession?

Mr. Kinsley—I am an apothecary.

Lord Clonmell—Can you speak with certainty of the state of the prisoner?

Mr. Kinsley—I can; I think him verging to eternity.

Lord Clonmell—Do you think him capable of hearing his judgment?

Mr. Kinsley—I do not think he can.

Lord Clonmell—Then he must be taken away. Take care that in sending him away no mischief be done. Let him be remanded until further orders; and I believe it is as much for his advantage, as for all of yours, to adjourn.

But the further orders never were delivered; the case of the prisoner had been already transferred to another tribunal. The sheriff, pale and horror-stricken, informed the court that the man was dead.

All rose and hurriedly left the court. The jailors laid the corpse straight on the floor of the dock, and hastened away. Many a man dead by the execution of the law had they seen, but never such a sight as this. All through the night, the dead lay there, a guard of soldiers keeping silent watch. There is a story that at midnight a weeping woman stole in like a spirit, kissed the cold lips, clasped the rigid hands, and vanished. Next day an inquest was held; the body contained a large quantity of metallic poison. The jailor swore that on the preceding day, a little before the prisoner was brought up to court, he found him, with his wife, greatly agitated, and vomiting violently. "I have taken some tea," said Jackson, "which has disagreed with me." He had died of poison, and baffled the law. Whether it was to save himself and his family from the shame of an ignominious execution, or to preserve his property from confiscation, he had hurried to the final Court of Appeal. In his pocket, as he lay dead, were found some passages from the penitential Psalms, in his own handwriting.

Such a scene could never be forgotten by those who witnessed it. Few, however, could imagine the effect it had upon the judge. Here is his "note," written with his own hand on the very night of Jackson's death, when the eyes of the corpse were rigidly fixed upon the ceiling of the Court:—

"April 30, 1795.—Recollect the death of *that* Jackson, at the moment that judgment was about to be pronounced upon him. This should make a new judicial era in your life. As to regimen, diligence, and exercise, remember to ride and walk as much, to eat and sleep as little as possible; to read law as much, to idle as little as you can, and never to fret at all; to laugh and smile as much, to frown and sulk as little as may be. Never to be drunk. Put yourself into no person's power. Live as long and as happy as you can. Turn each moment to the best account, and make the most of each good occasion, and the best of every bad one. Look to God and yourself only."

What a comment on so fearful a tragedy, and written by a judge's hand!—*All the Year Round.*

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
MICHAEL SHAFFER vs. JOHN GATCHELL.
Levari Facias. June Term, 1867. No. 708.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to distribute the fund arising from the sale under the above writ from the following described real estate, to wit:—All that certain lot or piece of ground situate on the south side of Coates street, at the distance of fifty-five feet ten inches and three-quarters of an inch eastward from the east side of Thirteenth street, in the late District of Spring Garden, now the Fourteenth Ward of the City of Philadelphia; containing in front or breadth on said Coates street eighteen feet, and extending southward between lines at right angles with said Coates street, in length or depth on the east line thereof sixty feet, and on the west line thereof forty-three feet to the head of a three-feet wide alley leading southward into Penn street, thence along the eastwardly side of said alley still southward seventeen feet; bounded northward by said Coates street, eastward by ground now or late of William Harman, southward by ground of Mary Brown, and westward partly by a certain two feet six inches wide alley leading northward into the said Coates street, partly by the back ends of Ann W. English and Nathan Stretch's Thirteenth street lots, and partly by said three-feet wide alley leading southward into said Penn street.

Will meet the parties interested for the purposes of his appointment at his Office, No. 123 S. FIFTH Street in the city of Philadelphia, TUESDAY, the 17th day of December, 1867, at 4 o'clock P. M., when and where all persons interested are required to make their claims, or be debarred from coming in upon said fund.

12 5 16t AMOS BRIGGS, Auditor.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of JAMES HAMILTON, deceased.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the thirty-seventh account of THOMAS CADWALADER, Executor and Trustee of the last will and testament of JAMES HAMILTON, deceased, arising from that portion of the Estate belonging to Schedule B, annexed to the indenture of partition in the said Estate, dated January 26, 1749, recorded in the office for recording deeds, etc., in Philadelphia, in Deed Book G. W. C., No. 1, page 497, etc., and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment, on MONDAY, December 23, 1867, at 4 o'clock P. M., at his office, No. 406 WALNUT Street, in the city of Philadelphia.

12 13fmw 5t* W. D. BAKER, Auditor.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of PERRY O'DANIEL, deceased.

The Auditor appointed by the court to audit, settle, and adjust the second account of THOMAS MEGEAR, Trustee of estate of PERRY O'DANIEL, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested, for the purpose of his appointment, on THURSDAY, December 19, 1867, at 12 o'clock M., at No. 141 ARCH Street, in the city of Philadelphia.

W. D. BAKER,
12 6 fmw5t* Auditor.

HOOP SKIRTS.

628. WM. T. HOPKINS, 628.
MANUFACTURER OF FIRST QUALITY
HOOP SKIRTS,
FOR THE TRADE AND AT RETAIL.
NO. 628 ARCH STREET, BELOW SEVENTH, PHILADELPHIA.

Also dealer in full lines of low-priced New York and Eastern made Skirts.

All the new and desirable styles and sizes of Ladies', Misses', and Children's Hoop-skirts constantly on hand and made to order, embracing the largest and most varied assortment in this market, at very moderate prices.

Every lady should try "Our Own Make" of Hoop Skirts, as they have no equal.

Southern, Western, and near Trade buyers will find it to their interest to examine our goods.

Catalogues of styles, sizes, and prices sent to any address. 9 17 3m

COAL.

B. MIDDLETON & CO., DEALERS IN HARLEIGH LEHIGH and EAGLE VEIN COAL. Kept dry under cover. Prepared expressly for family use. Yard, No. 1225 WASHINGTON Avenue. Office, No. 514 WALNUT Street. 7 23

WILLIAM STILL'S COAL DEPOT, Nos 1216, 1218, and 1220 WASHINGTON Avenue. The best qualities of Coal, for domestic or steam use, furnished to any part of the city. 11 2 3m

HATS AND CAPS.

THE FALL AND WINTER
STYLE HATS
AT L. BLAYLOCK'S,
NO. 52 NORTH EIGHTH STREET,
Are commended to the especial attention of
GENTLEMEN OF TASTE AND FASHION,
BEING ELEGANT IN OUTLINE,
MATCHLESS IN FABRIC,
CHARMING IN FINISH
For ease, grace, and fashion, they are [11 23mw-6t
THE MODELS OF THE SEASON.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES

$94,500
SAVED FROM BURGLARS
BY ONE OF
MARVIN'S SAFES.
See New York Papers of 17th September.

"The Burglars were at work during last Saturday Night, and till 3 P. M Sunday, and failed to secure a dollar."

MARVIN'S PATENT
FIRE AND BURGLAR
SAFES,
ALUM AND DRY PLASTER.
Are Always Dry.
Never Corrode the Iron.
Never Lose their Fire-Proof Qualities.
MARVIN & CO.,
721 CHESTNUT St. Masonic Hall
AND NO. 265 BROADWAY, N. Y.
Send for Illustrated Catalogue. 9 19 mwsSm

C. L. MAISER.
MANUFACTURER OF
FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF
SAFES,
LOCKSMITH, BELL-HANGER, AND
DEALER IN BUILDING HARDWARE,
8 5§ NO. 434 RACE STREET.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF FIRE and Burglar-proof SAFES on hand, with inside doors, Dwelling-house Safes, free from dampness. Prices low.
C. HASSENFORDER,
6 8 No. 422 VINE Street.

FURNITURE, ETC.

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!
MODERN AND ANTIQUE!
PARLOR, HALL AND CHAMBER SUITS
AT REDUCED PRICES.

Our facilities are such that we are enabled to offer at very moderate prices, a large and well-assorted stock of every description of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND BEDDING.

Goods packed to carry safely to all parts of the country.

RICHMOND & FOREPAUGH,
9 21 tf NO. 40 S. SECOND STREET.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

I have a large stock of every variety of
FURNITURE,
Which I will sell at reduced prices, consisting of—
PLAIN AND MARBLE TOP COTTAGE SUITS.
WALNUT CHAMBER SUITS.
PARLOR SUITS IN VELVET PLUSH.
PARLOR SUITS IN HAIR CLOTH.
PARLOR SUITS IN REPS.
Sideboards, Extension Tables, Wardrobes, Book cases, Mattresses, Lounges, etc. etc.
P. P. GUSTINE,
8 16m N. E. corner SECOND and RACE Streets.

ESTABLISHED 1795.
A. S. ROBINSON,
French Plate Looking-Glasses,
ENGRAVINGS, PAINTINGS, DRAWINGS, ETC
Manufacturer of all kinds of
LOOKING-GLASS, PORTRAIT, AND PICTURE FRAMES TO ORDER.
No. 910 CHESNUT STREET.
THIRD DOOR ABOVE THE CONTINENTAL,
PHILADELPHIA. 8 15§

SPECIAL NOTICE.
BALANCE OF IMPORTED FRENCH FURNITURE, SUITABLE FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS,
Closing out at Reduced Prices, at
MR. I. LUTZ'S FURNITURE STORE,
11 30 21t No. 121 South ELEVENTH Street.

DYEING, SCOURING, ETC.

FRENCH STEAM
SCOURING.
ALBEDYLL, MARX & CO.
NO. 183 SOUTH ELEVENTH STREET
AND
NO. 510 RACE STREET. 310mwf

FERTILIZERS.

AMMONIATED PHOSPHATE,
AN UNSURPASSED FERTILIZER
For Wheat, Corn, Oats Potatoes, Grass, the Vegetable Garden, Fruit Trees, Grape Vines, Etc. Etc.

This Fertilizer contains Ground Bone and the best Fertilizing Salts.

Price $60 per ton of 2000 pounds. For sale by the manufacturers.

WILLIAM ELLIS & CO., Chemists,
1 28mwf No. 724 MARKET

INSTRUCTION.

STEVENSDALE INSTITUTE.
BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.
Terms—Board, Tuition, etc.—per scholastic year, $500
NO EXTRAS.

Circulars at Messrs. Fairbanks & Ewing's, No. 715 CHESNUT Street; also at Messrs. T. B. Peterson Brothers', No. 306 CHESNUT Street.

Address, personally or by note,
N FOSTER BROWNE, Principal,
10 3 thmtf South Amboy, N. J.

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, ETC.

CUTLERY.
A fine assortment of POCKET and TABLE CUTLERY, RAZORS, RAZOR STROPS, LADIES' SCISSORS, PAPER AND TAILORS' SHEARS, ETC.
L. V. HELMOLD'S
Cutlery Store, No. 135 South TENTH Street,
Three doors above Walnut.

GROCERIES, ETC.

FRESH FRUITS,
WILD RASPBERRIES,
PEACHES,
PLUMS,
TOMATOES IN GLASS JARS AND CANS.
FOR SALE BY
JAMES R. WEBB,
8 14§ WALNUT AND EIGHTH STS.

NEW FRUIT.

Double and Single Crown, Layer, Seedless, and Santana RAISINS.
CURRANTS, CITRON ORANGES,
PRUNES, FIGS, ALMONDS, ETC.
ALLERT C. ROBERTS,
Dealer in Fine Groceries.
1 17trp Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Sts.

NATIONAL UNION
GROCERY AND PROVISION COMPANY.
Groceries and Provisions at Cost.
OFFICE: No. 235 South THIRD Street.
STORE: No. 608 ARCH Street.
Cash Capital..........$50,000
President—WHILL. D. HALFMANN 11 16 1m

NEW CITRON, CHOICE QUALITY, 35 CTS.
NEW CURRANTS, Choice Quality, 15 cents.
NEW RAISINS, for 22 cents to 60 cents.
CHOICE SULTANA RAISINS.
PURE SPICES, CIDER, COOKING WINES, AND BRANDIES, at
COUSTY'S East End Grocery,
2 10 12t No. 118 South SECOND Street.

RAILROAD LINES.

CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD COMPANY.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

ADDITIONAL LINES AND CHANGE OF TIME OF DEPARTURE FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF,

COMMENCING DECEMBER 16,

On and after MONDAY, December 16th, an additional Through New York Express Line will leave Walnut Street wharf at 3·30 P. M., for New York, via Camden and Jersey City.

Returning—will leave New York from foot of Cortland Street, at 7·00 A. M., arriving at Walnut Street wharf.

THE THROUGH NEW YORK LINE,

Now leaving Walnut Street wharf at 2·00 P. M. will be discontinued as a New York Line, and will run to South Amboy only.

Returning—From South Amboy at 7·15 A. M. for Philadelphia. The Line now leaving New York at 6·10 A. M. for Philadelphia, will be discontinued after December 14th.

THE THROUGH LINE,

Now leaving New York, Pier No. 1 North River for Philadelphia, at 2·00 P. M. will leave at 4·00 P. M., via Amboy and Camden, and the Through Line now leaving New York from the foot of Cortland Street for Philadelphia at 4·30 P. M. will leave at 4·00 P. M., via Jersey City and Camden.

THE EMIGRANT LINE now leaving Walnut Street wharf at 5·00 P. M., will leave at 6·00 P. M, for New York.

THE WAY LINE now leaving Walnut Street wharf at 5·00 P. M., will leave at 4·30 P. M. for Bordentown and intermediate Stations. The 11·30 P. M. Way Line will run to Burlington and intermediate Stations only.

Returning—Will leave Burlington at 7·00 A. M.

ALL OTHER LINES WILL RUN AS USUAL.

12 12 4t W. H. GATZMER, Agent.

PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANY.

WINTER ARRANGEMENTS.

WAY LINES DISCONTINUED.

The Line now leaving Kensington Depot at 7·30 A. M. for Cornwells, and the line leaving Cornwells at 12 M. for Kensington Depot, will be discontinued after SATURDAY, December 14.

On and after MONDAY, December 16, the 8 A. M. (Bel. Del.) Line from Kensington Depot, will stop at all the principal stations between Philadelphia and Trenton.

The Line leaving at 10·15 A. M. will run to Bristol only. Returning, will leave Bristol for Philadelphia at 2·45 P. M.

12 12 4t W. H. GATZMER, Agent.

PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANY.

WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

ADDITIONAL LINE AT 12 NIGHT.

On and after MONDAY, December 16, 1867, an additional through New York Line will leave West Philadelphia Depot at 12 (night) for New York via Connecting Railway, stopping at all the principal stations.

KENSINGTON DEPOT.

NEW YORK LINES DISCONTINUED.

The Lines now leaving Kensington Depot at 4·30 P. M., and 12 (night) for New York, and the 7 A. M. and 12 (night) Lines from New York, arriving at Kensington Depot, will be discontinued after SATURDAY December 14.

12 12 4t W. H. GATZMER, Agent.

BOARDING.

FIRST-CLASS BOARDING
Central location, No. 1121 GIRARD Street, west of Eleventh, above Chesnut street. A handsome second story front room, unfurnished, now vacant.

MILLINERY, TRIMMINGS ETC.

MRS. R. DILLON.
NOS. 323 AND 331 SOUTH STREET
Has all the novelties in FALL MILLINERY, for Ladies, Misses, and Children.
Also, Crapes, Silks, Ribbons, Velvets, Flowers, Feathers, Frames, etc. Milliners supplied. 8 16§

CORN EXCHANGE
BAG MANUFACTORY.
JOHN T. BAILEY & CO.,
REMOVED TO
N. E. corner of MARKET and WATER Streets,
Philadelphia.
DEALERS IN BAGS AND BAGGING
Of every Description, for
Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.
Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand
Also, WOOL SACKS.
122§
JOHN T. BAILEY. JAMES CASCADEN.

PRIVY WELLS—OWNERS OF PROPERTY—The only place to get Privy Wells cleaned and disinfected at very low prices.
A. PEYSON,
Manufacturer of Poudrette,
810 GOLDSMITH'S HALL LIBRARY Street.

AUCTION SALES.

McCLELLAND & CO.
(Successors to Philip Ford & Co.),
AUCTIONEERS, No. 506 MARKET Street.

SALE OF 1600 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, ETC. ETC.
On Thursday Morning,
December 19, commencing at 10 o'clock, we will sell, by catalogue, for cash, 1600 cases men's, boys', and youths' boots, shoes, brogans, balmorals, etc.; also, women's, misses', and children's wear, to which the early attention of the trade is called. [12 14 4t

JOHN B. MYERS & CO., AUCTIONEERS
Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET Street.

LARGE PEREMPTORY SALE OF BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, TRAVELLING BAGS, ETC.
On Tuesday Morning,
December 17, at 10 o'clock on four months' credit 1500 packages boots, shoes, brogans, etc. [12 11 5t

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF BRITISH, FRENCH, GERMAN, AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,
On four months' credit,
On Thursday Morning,
Dec. 19, at 10 o'clock, embracing about 900 packages and lots of staple and fancy articles. [12 13 5t

LARGE POSITIVE CLOSING SALE OF CARPETINGS, ETC.
On Friday morning,
December 20, at 11 o'clock, on four months' credit, about 200 pieces ingrain, Venetian, list, hemp, cottage, and rag carpetings. [12 14 5t

J. M. GUMMEY & SONS, AUCTIONEERS
No. 508 WALNUT Street.

Hold Regular Sales of
REAL ESTATE, STOCKS, AND SECURITIES AT THE PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE.
Handbills of each property issued separately.
1000 catalogues published and circulated, containing full descriptions of property to be sold, as also a partial list of property contained in our Real Estate Register, and offered at private sale.
Sales advertised daily in all the daily newspapers.

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 141 S. FOURTH Street.

BANK AND OTHER STOCKS.
On Tuesday, Dec. 17.
At 12 o'clock, noon, at the Philadelphia Exchange.
Executors' Sale.
36 shares Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank.
Trustees' Sale.
30 shares Commercial National Bank.
7 shares Southwark National Bank.
For other accounts:—
200 shares Union Canal (preferred).
27 shares Second and Third Streets Passenger Railway Company.
50 shares Delaware Mutual Insurance Company.
79 shares Phœnix Insurance Company.
10 shares National Bank of the Republic.
150 shares Penna. Salt Manufacturing Co.; par $50.
REAL ESTATE SALE, DEC. 17.

Orphans' Court Sale—Estate of Louis Wain, deceased.—LOT OF LAND, 6 ACRES, Frankford, Twenty-third Ward.

Same Estate—LOT, Trenton avenue and Church street, Frankford, Twenty-third Ward.

Sale by Order of Heirs and Trustees—Estate of David Bacon, deceased.—LARGE LOT and 2 THREE-STORY BRICK DWELLINGS, Vine street, west of Twentieth street, extending through to Reeves street.

2 THREE-STORY BRICK DWELLINGS, Nos. 2023 and 2025 Rittenhouse street, between Spruce and Locust, with four Three-story Brick Dwellings in the rear on Stewart street.

Executors' Peremptory Sale—Estate of Harriet Probasco, deceased.—THREE-STORY BRICK DWELLING, No. 984 N. Sixth street.

Very Valuable Business Stand—MODERN THREE STORY BRICK STORE and DWELLING, No. 348 S. Second street, north of Pine street, adjoining the Sixth National Bank.

MODERN FOUR-STORY BRICK RESIDENCE, No. 1308 Pine street. Has all the modern conveniences.

HANDSOME MODERN FOUR-STORY BRICK RESIDENCE, No. 422 S. Broad street, north of Lombard street.

VERY VALUABLE BUSINESS STAND, No. 231 Dock street, between Second and Third.

Business Stand—THREE-STORY BRICK STORE and DWELLING, No. 2204 Market street.

Peremptory Sale — THREE - STORY BRICK DWELLING, No. 836 Capital street, below Parrish street, west of Twenty-first, with a two-story Brick Cottage in the rear, on Corinthian avenue.

Peremptory Sale — THREE - STORY BRICK DWELLING, No. 2121 Sharswood street, above Girard College, with a two-story Brick Cottage in the rear on Wright street.

VERY DESIRABLE COUNTRY SEAT, 2½ ACRES, south side Fisher's lane, within one square of the Station on the North Pennsylvania Railroad.

Peremptory Sale—For Account of Whom it May Concern—A VALUABLE PATENT. 12 13 3t

Catalogues now ready.

PEREMPTORY SALE—ON ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.
VALUABLE PATENT.

On TUESDAY, December 17, 1867, at 12 o'clock, Noon, will be sold, at Public Sale, without reserve, at the Philadelphia Exchange,

Letters Patent, granted by the United States to Alphonse Loiseau, for an improvement in machinery, for coating or covering a core with a thread of wool, or for surrounding a core of any material with a thread of any desired material described and illustrated in drawings, accompanying the Letter Patent which can be seen at the office of Edward L. Bodin, Esq., No. 813 Arch street, where any information concerning the same can be obtained. [12 6 t

Sale absolute. $500 to be paid at time of sale.

VERY SUPERIOR FURNITURE,
On Tuesday Morning.

At 10 o'clock, at No. 220 S. Ninth street, by catalogue, the entire superior parlor, dining-room, and chamber furniture, oak, cottage *suit*, fine mattresses and bedding, French China dinner set, glassware, fine Brussels, Imperial, and other carpets, kitchen furniture, etc.

Also, a quantity of preserves, etc. [12 14 2t

HANDSOME MODERN RESIDENCE AND VERY SUPERIOR WALNUT FURNITURE.
On Wednesday Morning.

Dec. 18, at 10 o'clock, at No. 274 S. Fourth street, by catalogue, handsome furniture, including handsome walnut drawing-room furniture, elegant walnut chamber furniture, superior dining-room furniture, 3 elegant mantel mirrors, handsome brocatelle and lace window curtain, 2 large bookcases, fine oil cloths, handsome velvet and English Brussels carpet.

HANDSOME MODERN RESIDENCE.

Immediately previous to the sale of furniture will be sold the handsome modern four-story brick residence and lot of ground, containing in front 22 feet and in depth 105 feet. Sale peremptory. [12 14 3t

THOMAS BIRCH & SON, AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 1110 CHESNUT Street, rear entrance No. 1107 Sansom st.

SALE OF ELEGANT SILVER PLATED WARE, TABLE CUTLERY, CLOCKS, FANCY GOODS, ETC. ETC.
On Tuesday Morning,

At 10½ o'clock, and to be continued in the evening at 7½ o'clock, at the auction store, No. 1110 Chesnut street, will be sold, a large assortment of rich Silver-plated Ware, from the manufactory of Messrs. JOSEPH DEAKIN & SONS, Sheffield, comprising chased and embossed tea services, urns, waiters, tureens, entree dishes, ice pitchers, cake baskets, card receivers, pickle and liquor stands, forks and spoons of various patterns, fish carvers, cake knives, etc.

Also, sets of ivory handle knives and forks, etc.

Also, mantel clocks, vases, etc. [1t

LIPPINCOTT, SON & CO., AUCTIONEERS No. 240 MARKET Street, Philadelphia. (Premises formerly occupied by Messrs. Pancoast & Warnock, Auctioneers.)

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF 850 LOTS OF AMERICAN AND IMPORTED DRY GOODS, EMBROIDERIES, LINEN GOODS, HOSIERY, GLOVES, SHIRTS AND DRAWERS, NOTIONS, ETC., by catalogue, on four months' credit.
On Wednesday Morning,
Dec. 18, commencing at 10 o'clock. Included will be found a full and desirable assortment of seasonable goods, worthy the attention of the city jobbing, country, and retail trade. [12 14 3t

GIRARD ROW.
E. M. NEEDLES & CO.,
Eleventh and Chesnut Streets,
Invite attention to their
SPLENDID STOCK OF
Laces and Lace Goods.
HANDKERCHIEFS, in every variety, for Ladies and Gentlemen,
VEILS, SETS, NECKTIES, EMBROIDERIES, ETC. ETC.,
Expressly adapted for
HOLIDAY PRESENTS,
Which they are offering at Prices as Low as those for an Inferior Class of Goods, which have been imported to supply Auction Sales at this season.
No. 1101 CHESNUT Street.
No. 1101 CHESNUT Street.
GIRARD ROW.

T. STEWART BROWN,
S.E. Corner of
FOURTH and CHESTNUT STS
MANUFACTURER OF
TRUNKS, VALISES, BAGS, RETICULES, and every description of Traveling Goods.
TRUNKS and BAGS Repaired.

JOHN CRUMP,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
SHOPS: NO. 213 LODGE STREET, AND
NO. 1733 CHESNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA

LITERATURE.

LIPPINCOTT'S MAGAZINE.—We have received a copy of the first number of *Lippincott's New Monthly Magazine*. It is published in most excellent taste. The type is clear and large. The cover is neat, but not gaudy, and the contents are all admirable original contributions. It contains several solid articles and a sprinkling of the lighter variety, to give it zest. We notice among its best contributions an article on "Pre-Historic Man," and on "Trade and Currency," while its serial "Dallas Galbraith" open well. We think a greater supply of light literature would not make it too ephemeral. But it is by far the best magazine ever started in our State, and in its first number gives far more promise of future success than any of its older predecessors did when they first saw light. It has our best wishes and our most sanguine expectations of a brilliant future. Let it explain for itself the plan it proposes to pursue:—

> "Contributions to its pages from all parts of our common country will be welcome, provided they do not treat of partisan or sectarian polemics; and if accepted, they shall be paid for, as it is no part of the publishers' plan to ask any one to do 'something for nothing.' Dating from the City of Brotherly Love, with hatred to none and with charity to all, we desire to occupy the historical and geographical position of Philadelphia as the common ground where all who love the Union (and none others) can meet, and discuss matters relating to Literature, Science, and Education, in harmony and good fellowship. American writers and American affairs will naturally claim the greater part of our space, but not to the exclusion of European topics. Momentous changes, involving consequences which cannot fail to reach our own shores, are impending in the Old World. A reformed Parliament will soon be elected in England, that will give effect to principles of government in harmony with the wishes of the great mass of the British nation, and bring into prominence a new set of legislators and statesmen. The approaching struggle for supremacy between France and Prussia, the antagonism of Italy and the Pope, the distracted condition of Spain, the attempts at reorganization of the Austrian monarchy, and the evidently approaching dismemberment of the Ottoman empire, will give unparalleled interest to the European drama of the next few years. For the purpose of supplying the readers of this Magazine with the means of forming a sound judgment on these and similar subjects, the services have been secured in London of a writer of world-wide celebrity—one of the acknowledged leaders of the Progressive party of Europe, and whose works are extensively read and universally admired on both sides of the Atlantic. The publication of his letters may be expected to commence in the next number."

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK.—The commencement of the seventy-sixth volume of Godey's Lady's Book is before us. It is a Christmas number, beautifully printed, filled with excellent reading matter, and showing signs of all that life which made it a success over thirty years ago. The new volume opens under most cheering auspices. It boasts of a double page colored fashion plate with six figures; an engraving that describes the trying on of baby's first pair of new shoes; a colored picture of boys and girls, with their sleds, in the snow; a handsome design for a slipper; another four-page fashion plate, and a humorous sketch of Walrussia.

Its merits grow with its growth, and it seems to us that, like old wine, it has improved with age.

LATE NEWS BY THE GULF CABLE.

IMPORTANT FROM CUBA, MEXICO, AND THE WEST INDIES.

FRENCH ANTILLES.

Conflagration on the Island of Guadeloupe.

HAVANA, Dec. 12, via Lake City, Dec. 13.—The captain of a vessel that arrived at Kingston, Jamaica, from the Island of Martinique, reports having seen a conflagration on the Island of Guadeloupe, and it seemed as if the town of Basseterre was on fire.

HAYTI.

Brutal Murder of General Montes—Supposed Complicity of Salnave.

HAVANA, Dec. 11, via Lake City, Dec. 12.—General Leon Montes was killed by the jailor put over him by President Salnave. He was first poisoned, and then despatched by a blow on the head from a bar. A brother of Montes, confined in the same dungeon with the General at Cape Haytien, was compelled to passively witness the scene of horror. Many families have emigrated to Jamaica, horrified at the doings now going on in Hayti.

VIRGIN ISLES.

Exaggeration of the First Accounts Relating to the Earthquake.

HAVANA, Dec. 14.—By the steamer Barcelona, from St. John's, P. R., we have the news that the first account of the damage done at St. Bartholomew's by the volcanic eruption and at St. Martin's by the great tidal wave that accompanied the earthquake was exaggerated, owing to the panic that seized the inhabitants after the movements of the earthquake had been felt. The sea rushed towards the islands, covering parts of the coast, the same as it had done at Tortola.

PORTO RICO.

Damage by the Earthquakes Slight—Activity in Repairing the Losses.

HAVANA, Dec. 14.—From Mayaguez we have dates to the 4th inst. The news confirms the previous account of an earthquake on November 18. The shocks were very violent in the first instance. No considerable damage was done, except to some sugar houses. The alarm of the people was, however, terrible. The sugar crop is good, but will be slow in reaching market. Great activity is displayed in repairing the damage done to the estates by the rains, the hurricane, and the earthquake.

MEXICO.

Romero to be Minister for Foreign Affairs—His Reputation Made in Mexico—The San Luis Election.

HAVANA, Dec. 12, via Key West, Dec. 14.—The steamer Fah Kee has arrived here from Vera Cruz with news from that port to the 4th instant. It was rumored that government had ordered the republication of all the treaties made by European nations with governments pretending to represent Mexico.

Ex-Minister Romero is considered now an arch-diplomat, and it is said that he will succeed Lerdo de Tejada in the Ministry for Foreign Affairs. The change has been suggested by the mutual interests which Mexico has under present complications with her sister republics of the southern part of our continent. Considerable scandal has been given by the accounts published of the means to which Don Juan Bustamente resorted in order to secure his election as Governor of San Luis Potosi. The diligences had been robbed by soldiers at Patzcuaro.

CUBA.

Cuba and Porto Rico Sold to Uncle Sam for One Hundred and Fifty Millions in Gold—What is Thought of the Bargain in Cuba—A Speculation on the Strength of it.

HAVANA, Dec. 12, via Lake City, Dec. 13.—We have further and authentic news from Madrid in relation to the sale of the Spanish West Indian possessions. It conveys the important information that the Spanish Government had made a formal offer to the American Minister at Madrid, Hon. John P. Hale, to sell the islands of Cuba and Porto Rico to the United States for one hundred and fifty millions of dollars in gold.

The terms of sale are as follows:—Fifty million dollars in gold are to be paid down in cash on the signing of the treaty and the formal delivery of the island to the authorities of the United States. A second fifty million dollars in gold to be paid one year thereafter. The third instalment of fifty millions in gold to be paid at the end of six years.

The public heart is beating with anxiety at the announcement, and great excitement prevails, as the extinguishment of slavery here will be one of the consequences of the sale. It was hoped by some that Spain would abolish the institution in time to save her national pride.

The acquisitions made by the United States from Russia and Denmark, that of Louisiana from France, and Florida from Spain herself, are now referred to as precedents that leave the national honor of Spain in this bargain unassailable.

The sharp scent of Yankee speculation is instanced by the fact that an American company has already, on the strength of the above reports, purchased Guajaba Island, near Nuevitas. They intend to colonize it, and are about to put thirty thousand acres of it under cultivation. Thus the last hopes of slave traders are gone.

Reduction of the Police Force—Captain McMahon, of the Iron-clad Tetuan—Cholera Reports for Spain Discontinued.

KEY WEST, Dec. 12, via Lake City, Dec. 13.—The Havana police force has been reduced one-third, for the sake of economy. There are rumors here that the commander of the Tetuan, Captain James McMahon, will resign his command. The cholera reports furnished to the Spanish Government by telegraph have been discontinued for some days past. Senor Aranutave, the inspector of telegraphs in Cuba, has quite recovered from his late severe illness.

THE WEST INDIES.

Royal Danish Proclamation at St. Thomas—Change of Nationality of the Inhabitants—Supply of Breadstuffs—Earthquake Shocks at Antigua.

HAVANA, Dec. 14.—Late files from St. Thomas, dated on the 2d inst., bring the text of the royal Danish proclamation transferring the island to the United States by right of purchase. The document appears in the St. Thomas *Times* of the 30th of November.

It concedes to the inhabitants of St. Thomas, according to circumstances and residence, a period of two years to effect a complete change of nationality under the new *regime*. At St. Thomas, on the 2d instant, flour was plenty, and rating at $11·50 a barrel for sorted. Advices from Antigua of the 25th of November state that the island had been visited by several shocks of earthquake—one occurring on the 18th and another on the 22d of the month. Rain had fallen during a fortnight, with a strong southwest wind.

CLOAKS, ETC.

CLOAKINGS.

WE ARE DAILY RECEIVING THE NEWEST STYLES OF

LADIES' CLOAKINGS,

WHICH WE OFFER AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES,

IN ADDITION TO A FULL LINE OF

FANCY CASSIMERES,

COATINGS,

AND GOODS GENERALLY ADAPTED TO

MEN'S AND BOYS' WEAR.

MORRIS, CLOTHIER & LEWIS,

CLOTH JOBBERS,

8 24 6m NOS. 19 AND 21 S. FOURTH ST.

CLOAKS AND SACQUES.

Closing Out the Stock in our

Cloak and Dress Department.

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER.

NOS. 450, 452, AND 454 N. SECOND STREET,

12 14 3t ABOVE WILLOW.

CLOAKS! CLOAKS!

ALL THE NEW STYLES NOW READY.
CLOAKING CLOTHS IN ENDLESS VARIETY.
CLOAKS CUT FREE OF CHARGE.
The only CLOAK STORE in the city where you can get full value for your money, is at

D. WATKINS',

NINTH AND CHERRY,

10 17 thfm2m Between Arch and Race.

CLOAKS! CLOAKS!

GREAT BARGAINS DURING THE HOLIDAYS, AT

HENRY'S,

12 6 fmw6t NO. 16 N. EIGHTH STREET.

CLOAKS! CLOAKS!
EVERY NEW STYLE.
HENRY IVENS, No. 23 S. NINTH St.

CLOAKS! CLOAKS!
THE CHEAPEST AND BEST.
HENRY IVENS, No. 23 S. NINTH St.

CLOAKS! CLOAKS!
12 6 1m HENRY IVENS, No. 23 S. NINTH

SEWING MACHINES.

THE GREAT AMERICAN COMBINATION BUTTON-HOLE, OVERSEAMING, AND SEWING MACHINE

Is warranted to execute in the best manner every variety of Sewing, Hemming, Felling, Cording, Tucking, Braiding, Gathering, Quilting, Overseaming, Embroidering on the edge, and in addition makes beautiful Button and Eylet Holes in all fabrics.

It has no Equal, being Absolutely the best Family Machine in the world, and intrinsically the cheapest.

Circulars, with full particulars and samples of work done on this Machine, can be had by application at the

Salesrooms of the Company, S. W. Corner of ELEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets.

Instruction given on the Machine gratuitously to all purchasers. 11 2 1frp

CHOICE FINE CONFECTIONS,
Put up in Neat Boxes suitable for Presents.
HAINES & LEEDS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
CHOICE FINE CONFECTIONS,
No. 906 MARKET Street,
ALSO, A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF FRENCH FANCY BOXES AND GLACED FRUITS. 12 11 d20

DRY GOODS.

COMPLIMENTS

OF

THE SEASON.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS

OF

VERY GREAT VALUE

FOR

VERY LITTLE MONEY,

EDWIN HALL & CO.,

NO. 28 SOUTH SECOND STREET,

Have an extensive assortment of new and elegant GOODS, SILKS, SHAWLS, VELVETS CLOAKINGS, and DRESS GOODS, which will be offered at a still further reduction, thus affording to all an opportunity to purchase useful and elegant presents for the Holidays, at such prices as cannot fail to give satisfaction.

FINE DRESS GOODS,

FROM THE LATE FORCED SALES.

One case superb quality GRANITE POPLINS, all colors, at 75 cents: are now selling at $1·25.
One case elegant EMPRESS CLOTH POPLINS, 75 cents; are now selling at $1·00.
One case LUPIN'S FRENCH MERINOES, very fine quality, $1·00.
One case FRENCH SILK POPLINS at $1·25; are now selling at $2.
One case very heavy FRENCH CORDED POPLINS, at $1·65; worth $2·25.
FANCY SILKS at great reduction.
Elegant heavy BLACK SILKS, $2·50, $2. Black Silks, best in the city.
FANCY DE LAINES, new styles, at 18¾c.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.,
N. W. corner EIGHTH and MARKET Sts.

LADIES' CLOAKINGS.

VELVET BEAVERS.
CHINCHILLA BEAVERS.
MOSCOW BEAVERS.
ASTRACHAN BEAVERS,
WHITE AND
SCARLET BEAVERS.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.,
N. W. corner EIGHTH and MARKET Sts.

BLANKETS!

BLANKETS! BLANKETS!

All-wool Blankets, $3 per pair.
All-wool Blankets, $4 per pair.
Large size Blankets, $5 per pair.
Very large Blankets, $7 per pair.
Elegant Premium Blankets, $8 per pair.
Elegant Gold Medal Blankets, $12 per pair.

ABOUT 200 PAIRS OF FINE LARGE BLANKETS, slightly soiled at the mill, will be sold very low.

We have unusual facilities for getting BLANKETS direct from manufacturers, and can offer them in larger assortment, and on better terms than any others in the retail trade.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.,

NORTHWEST CORNER

EIGHTH AND MARKET STS.,

1 11smrp PHILADELPHIA.

MILLIKEN'S

LINEN STORE.

828 ARCH STREET.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

HANDKERCHIEFS,

LADIES', GENTS', AND CHILDREN'S.

EMBROIDERED SHIRT BOSOMS.

FINE TABLE CLOTHS AND NAPKINS.

Immense Reduction in Prices.

212 NORTH EIGHTH ST. 212

LE MAISTRE & ROSS

Have just opened a large and choice lot of GOODS suitable FOR THE HOLIDAYS, such as

HANDKERCHIEFS for Ladies', Gents', and Children's wear, comprising Plain Linen, Hemmed Hemstitched, Embroidered, Colored Bordered Tucked, etc., much below regular rates.
REAL LACE HDKFS. from $2·25 up.
IMITATION " " 60 cents up.
LACE COLLARS from 35 cents up.
LACE TIDIES at a bargain.
LACE CURTAINS FROM AUCTION, $3·00 and $4·00 per pair. Also, CURTAIN LACE, very cheap.
4000 yards HAMBURG EDGINGS AND INSERTINGS, of elegant patterns. 12 3 1m

LONG AND SQUARE

BROCHE SHAWLS

For Christmas Presents,

AT

REDUCED RATES.

FINE OPEN CENTRES.
BLACK OPEN CENTRES,
SCARLET OPEN CENTRES,
BLACK FILLED CENTRES,
SCARLET FILLED CENTRES.

Long Black Thibet Shawls.

Beautiful Long Blanket Shawls

At $7 Apiece, Former Price $10.

EDWIN HALL & CO.,

No. 28 SOUTH SECOND STREET,

12 2mwf1m PHILADELPHIA.

SPECIAL REDUCTION

FOR THE

CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.

J. M. HAFLEIGH,

Nos. 1012 and 1014 CHESNUT St.,

WILL COMMENCE MONDAY, DEC. 9,

TO SELL THE BALANCE OF HIS STOCK

OF

DRESS GOODS

At Still Further Reductions in Prices.

CHEAP DEPARTMENT NOW OPEN.
ENGLISH HOSIERY.
MERINO SHIRTS AND DRAWERS.
SKATING GAITERS.
SKATING JACKETS.
AND FANCY HOSIERY.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS IN LACES AND EMBROIDERIES,

Put up in beautiful Oriental Boxes, imported expressly for same

CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWLS AND SCARFS AT REDUCED PRICES. [12 7 mw 8t

CHEAP DRY GOODS, CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS AND WINDOW SHADES.

V. E. ARCHAMBAULT,

S. E. Cor. Eleventh and Market Streets,

Will open this morning, from Auction,

Yard wide Electrotype Brussels Carpet only 50c.
Ingrain Carpets, wool filling, 40, 45 and 50c.
Ingrain Carpets, all wool, 62c, 75, 87, and $1.
English Tapestry Brussels Carpets, only $1·65.
Felt Cloth Carpets, yard and a half wide, $1·50.
Hemp and Rag Carpets, 31, 37½, 50, and 62c.
Floor Oil Cloths, all widths, 45, 50, 62, and 75c.
Window Shades, gilt-borders, $1, $2, and $3.
Velvet Rugs, Sheep-skin and Cocoa Mats.
Table and Stair Oil Cloths.
Stair Druggets and Floor Cloths.
CHEAP BLANKETS AND COVERLETS.
All-wool Blankets, $3, $4, $5, $6, $7, and $10.
Silver grey and brown Blankets, $2 and $3.
Comfortables, $2; Coverlets, $4 and $5.
Cassimeres and Satinets, 50, 62, 75, and $1.
Flannels, all colors, 30, 40 and 50c.
Chinchilla and Whitney Cloakings, $2 to $4.
Wholesale and Retail Store, N. E. corner ELEVENTH and MARKET Streets. 12 4mwsl6t

POPULAR PRICES FOR

DRY GOODS.

RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,

727

CHESNUT STREET.

1 14 tJ1

GIRARD ROW.

E. M. NEEDLES & CO.

Will be prepared to offer for HOLIDAY PRESENTS splendid assortments of

LACES, LACE GOODS,
HANDKERCHIEFS,
VEILS,
EMBROIDERIES, ETC.

AT PRICES TO INSURE SALES.

THEIR STOCK OF

HOUSE-FURNISHING DRY GOODS

Will be offered at the Lowest Rates.

Eleventh and Chesnut Streets.

GIRARD ROW.

No. 1101 CHESNUT Street.

No. 1101 CHESNUT Street.

GIRARD ROW.

SPECIAL REDUCTION.

GEORGE FRYER,

No. 916 CHESNUT STREET,

Has still further REDUCED THE PRICES of his RICH DRESS GOODS AND SHAWLS, with a view of reducing the stock before January 1. Purchasers will do well to call, as the Goods are all SUPERIOR IN QUALITY, and will be sold MUCH LESS THAN COST.

Now is the time to buy a REAL INDIA SHAWL OR SCARF, for a Christmas Gift. The prices are lower, and they will be sold at prices that cannot fail to give satisfaction

GEORGE FRYER,
12 11 6t NO. 916 CHESNUT STREET.

RICH LACE CURTAINS

AT AUCTION PRICES!

The subscribers have just received, from the late AUCTION SALES IN NEW YORK,

THREE HUNDRED PAIRS

OF

FRENCH LACE CURTAINS,

From the lowest to the highest quality, some of the RICHEST MADE.

ALSO,

NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS,
EMBROIDERED MUSLIN CURTAINS,
JACQUARD AND
MUSLIN DRAPERIES,
VESTIBULE CURTAINS,
IN GREAT VARIETY.

SHEPPARD, VAN HARLINGEN & ARRISON,

NO. 1008 CHESNUT STREET.

CHEAP LINEN GOODS.

SHEPPARD, VAN HARLINGEN & ARRISON,

NO. 1008 CHESNUT STREET,

Are now receiving from the recent

AUCTION SALES,

SOME VERY CHEAP LOTS OF

Barnsley Sheetings, Towels, Huckabacks, and Other Linen Goods,

To which they invite the attention of buyers, AS BEING NEARER TO OLD PRICES than anything they have been able to offer.

Blankets at Reduced Prices.

The subscribers are now prepared to offer the largest assortment to be found in the city of

Superior Quality Blankets,

All-wool and Extra Width, for Best Family Use.

ALSO,

CRIB AND CRADLE BLANKETS,

And a Full Line of MEDIUM BLANKETS, for Hotels, Public Institutions, etc.

SHEPPARD, VAN HARLINGEN & ARRISON,

House-Furnishing Dry Goods,

11 30 20t NO. 1008 CHESNUT ST.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS!

HOLIDAY PRESENTS!

PRICE & WOOD,

N. W. COR. EIGHTH AND FILBERT STS.

HAVE JUST OPENED
SEVERAL LOTS OF GOODS SUITABLE FOR PRESENTS.

Lace Handkerchiefs, 40, 50, 83, 87½, $1, $1·25, $1·50, and $2.
Ladies' Embroidered Handkerchiefs.
Ladies' Hem-stitch Handkerchiefs, all linen, 20, 25, 31, 40, 50, 60, 65, 69, 75c., $1.
Gents' Hem-stitch and Colored Border Handkerchiefs.
Boys' Colored Border Handkerchiefs, 12½c., all linen.
Misses' Hem-stitch Handkerchiefs, 15, 18, 20, and 25 cents.
Ladies' and Gents' Hosiery and Gloves.
Gents' Kid Gloves, Lined, best quality.
Ladies' and Misses' White and Scarlet Cloth Gloves.
Gents' Neck Ties and Suspenders.
A large lot of Fancy Goods, Pencil Boxes, Glove Boxes, Work Boxes, Cigar Temples, Ink Stands, Match Boxes, Toilet Glasses, Toilet Sets, Watch Stands, 25, 50, 75c., $1, and $1 25.
1000 Albums, 25, 30, 60, 90c., and $1·25.
Portemonnaies, 13, 25, 28, 31, 35, 38, 45, 50, 65, 75, 85, 95, and $1.
1000 Velvet Purses, 28, 35, 40, 50, and 60 cents.
Berlin Wire Purses and Leather Purses very cheap.
Papier Mache Writing Desks and Work Boxes.
2000 boxes Ten-Pins, 5, 10, 12, and 15 cents.
Building Blocks and Tool Chests.

PRICE & WOOD,
N. W. Cor. EIGHTH and FILBERT.

N. B.—Gilt Stick Silk Fans for the Opera.
Handsome Ivory Stick Silk Fans, $1, $1·12, $1·25, $1·50, $1·62, $1·75, $1·87, $2, $2 25, $2·50, $3, $3·50, $4, and $4 50.
9 21smwtJ

113. EPSTEIN & HAINES, 113½.

NOS. 113 AND 113½ NORTH NINTH ST.,

ABOVE ARCH,

Open on Monday, from Cash Auction sales, at panic prices:—
1 case best American Calicoes, 10 to 12½c.
1 case best yard-wide Bleached Muslin, 12½c.
2 bales best yard-wide Unbleached Muslin, 12½c.
Lot Cotton and Wool Flannels, 18¾ to 31c.
Lot All-wool Flannels, 28 to 65c.
2 cases Canton Flannel, 12, 16, 18 to 25c.
100 dozen All-Linen Napkins, 75 cents a dozen.
2 cases Whittlesville Muslin, 12½c., old price.
Lot new style Delaine, 16c.
Lot of Ladies' Vests, great bargains.
Lot of Gents' Shirts and Drawers, 50 to 95c.
Lot of Dress Goods, reduced from 50 to 25c., cheap.
Lot of Shawls, from bankrupt sale, at old prices from 90 cents to $7·50.
Lot of 12-4 Counterpanes, $4·75, worth $8.
Lot 12-4 All-wool Blankets, low.
Lot of Cassimeres, 50c. to $1 15.
Paper Muslins, Cambrics, and Drilling, 12½c.
Lot of double-width All-wool Plaid Poplins, 68 cents, cost $1 25 to import.
All we ask is one call.
EPSTEIN & HAINES,
Nos. 113 and 113½ N. NINTH St., above Arch,
Price & Wood's Old Cheap Stand.
P. S.—10 pieces best Water-Proof, $1·15
100 dozen best Kid Gloves, $1 15
12 14 smthsmtuet EPSTEIN & HAINES.

FANCY ARTICLES

FOR HOLIDAY GIFTS,

From Auction at Low Prices.

To close a large Stock rapidly, we have marked them AT VERY LOW PRICES.

Storekeepers, Fair Committees, and others are invited to an examination.

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,

NOS. 450, 452, AND 454 N. SECOND STREET,

12 14 3t ABOVE WILLOW

J. CHAMBERS, No. 810 ARCH STREET.—
—HOLIDAY PRESENTS.—
—Pointe Lace Hdkfs.
—Pointe Lace Collars and Setts.
—Thread Lace Veils.
—Real Val. Hdkfs. from $2·50.
—Emb'd Hdkfs., bargains.
—Gents' Hdkfs., very cheap.
—Valenciennes Setts, new designs.
—1200 Real Cluny Collars, at 50 cents.
—850 French Emb'd Setts, from 75 cents—about half the cost of importation. 12 12 1m

HAMRICK & COLE,

WHITE MARBLE BUILDING,

No. 45 N. EIGHTH STREET.

FURTHER REDUCTION IN PRICES.

With a view to quickly reducing our large and well-assorted stock, we shall offer, from this date until January 1,

EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS IN

DRESS GOODS.
SILKS,
SHAWLS,
CLOTHS,
LYONS CLOAKING VELVETS,
VELVETEENS, ETC.

All-wool striped Poplin, reduced from $1·25 to 75c.
All-wool striped Poplin, reduced from $1·50 to 87c.
Very rich striped Poplin, $1·50, cost $2·25 to import.
Heavy Velvet Poplin, extra quality, reduced to $1·50.
Plain all-wool Poplin, 75c., worth $1.
Satin striped wool Poplin, 62c., worth $1.
All-wool figured Poplin, 62c., yard wide.

MOURNING GOODS.

Extra quality Biarritz opened to-day.
Another lot Alpaca Poplin at 50c., great bargains.
Alpaca Poplins at all prices, up to $1·50.
Mohairs, from 31c. upwards.
Fine all-wool Poplins, Merinoes, Delaines, etc.

ONE PRICE.

GOODS MARKED IN PLAIN FIGURES.

HAMRICK & COLE,
12 14 2t NO. 45 N. EIGHTH STREET.

HOLIDAY GOODS!!

HAMRICK & COLE,

No. 45 North EIGHTH Street,

WILL OPEN ON MONDAY, 16TH INST.,

500 TOILET SETS.

ALSO, LARGE ASSORTMENT OF VASES.

TOILET SETS,	$2·00,	worth	$3·00.
"	$2·50,	"	$4·00.
"	$4·00,	"	$6·00.
"	$5·00,	"	$7·00.
"	$6·00,	"	$8·00.
"	$8·00,	"	$12·00.

VASES, from $3·00 per pair to $15·00. Great bargains.

RICH FANS.

Now open a very large assortment of FANS, our own importation, from low price to Fine Goods.

Writing Desks, Work Boxes, Pencil Boxes, Glove Boxes, etc etc.

TEN THOUSAND LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS FOR CHRISTMAS,

Embracing every variety and at the very LOWEST PRICES.

HAMRICK & COLE,
WHITE MARBLE BUILDING,
12 14 2t NO. 45 N. EIGHTH STREET.

SPECIALTIES

IN

LADIES' FINE CLOAKS.

NOW OPEN

The handsomest stock we have ever exhibited, comprising Garments in the most desirable materials, and of the most fashionble colors, in great variety, and which we will sell at

POPULAR PRICES.

J. W. PROCTOR & CO.,

NO. 920 CHESNUT STREET.

SPECIALTIES

IN

RICH BLACK DRESS SILKS.

We have just received a Case of

FINE LYONS SILKS,

Purchased under advantageous circumstances, of qualities varying from

$4 to $5·50,

To which we respectfully ask the attention of Ladies. These goods will be sold for less than they would cost to import.

J. W. PROCTOR & CO.,

NO. 920 CHESNUT STREET.

DRESS MAKING DEPARTMENT.

All the Favorite Colors in
PLAIN CORDED POPLINS,
REPS,
EPINGLINES.
VELOURS RUSSE,
And other Rich Fabrics for

WALKING SUITS,

Which we will sell by the yard, or make to order.

LADIES' DRESSES,

MADE IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

A large variety of

LADIES' WALKING SUITS

At all times ready-made to put on.

J. W. PROCTOR & CO.,

NO. 920 CHESNUT STREET.

1867. 1867.

EYRE & LANDELL,

S. W. CORNER FOURTH AND ARCH STS.

LOW PRICES

FOR

DRY GOODS

DURING THE HOLIDAYS.

SPLENDID CASHMERE ROBES.
12wimsml EXPENSIVE SHAWLS.